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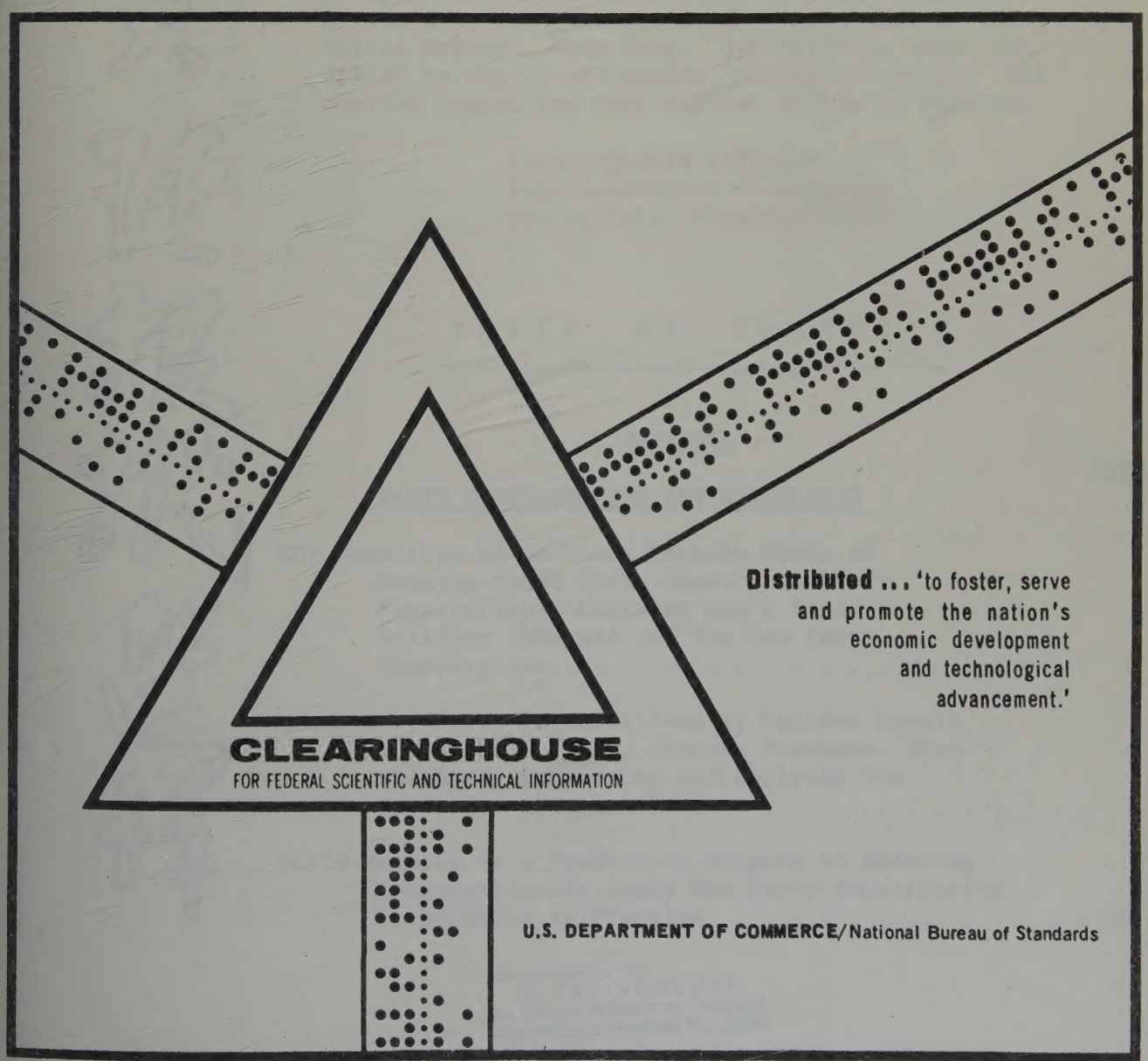
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July 20, 1970 No. 4699

****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY CONSOLIDATION AND REBUILDING

CCP Committee at Shukuang Machine Works of Nanking Leads Party Members To Study Penetratingly Chairman Mao's Party Building Thoughts and the New Party Constitution

- The CCP Committee always gives first priority to the ideological building of the Party and incessantly consolidates and develops the achievements attained in Party consolidation and Party building

by

an NCNA correspondent

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 30, 1970)

After Party consolidation and Party building, the CCP committee of Shukuang Machine Works of Nanking always gives first priority to the ideological building of the Party and leads Party members to study Chairman Mao's proletarian Party building thoughts and the new Party Constitution penetratingly so as to heighten the consciousness of the broad masses of Party members in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, elevate their consciousness in the continuation of the revolution, and incessantly consolidate and develop the achievements attained in Party consolidation and Party building.

The experience they gained is as follows: Using Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the basic guiding thought and the new Party Constitution as the principal subject for study they persevered in conducting uninterrupted education in class and class struggle, uninterrupted open-door rectification and criticism of Party members by the masses, and uninterrupted development of active ideological struggle by the leadership squad.

Grasping Education in Class and Class Struggle To Heighten the Consciousness of Party Members in the Continuation of the Revolution

Vice Chairman Lin Piao pointed out in his Political Report to the 9th Party Congress: "Away from proletarian dictatorship and away from the continuation of the revolution, we shall be unable to solve correctly the problem of Party building, the problem of what kind of a party to build and the problem of how to build the Party." The CCP committee at this factory constantly organized the Party members, in the light of the new situation of class struggle and the ideological reality within and without the Party, to study penetratingly these passages of the new Party Constitution: "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism." It helped the Party members recognize the protracted nature of the class struggle and the importance of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat so that everybody may realize Chairman Mao's great theories on the presence of classes, class contradiction and class struggle in the socialist society was a creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

In order to realize the ultimate aim of the Party, namely the building of communism, Communist Party members must always grasp class struggle during this fairly long historical period of socialism, penetratingly develop the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie and implement the fundamental tasks of consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level. The broad masses of Party members said: Communist Party members must remember firmly the "four presences" before they can remain on the right course and continue to make revolution forever.

While energetically grasping education in classes and class struggle this CCP committee regularly used the living reality of class struggle to heighten the Party members' consciousness of the continuation of the revolution and educate the Party members to use the viewpoint of classes and class struggle in looking at and analyzing everything, constantly keeping the mind clear, promptly seeing through the plots of the class enemy, and firmly grasping the initiative of class struggle.

The CCP committee also strived to heighten the Party members' consciousness of class struggle by regularly developing activities of recalling bitterness, thinking about sweetness and recalling bitterness and thinking about power. During the past year or so they developed six such activities and every time Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat was used as a fundamental guiding thought. In these activities they proceeded from problems existing during various periods of time, gave prominence to key points and kept memories fresh by constant recalling the past. Many Party members said recollection education was better than a grindstone. It sharpens the will for continuation of

the revolution. The more we recall the past the dearer to us Chairman Mao will become, the more we shall love Mao Tse-tung's thought and the more we shall hate imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries. Communist Party members must continue the revolution and struggle all their lives for communism, for the elimination of the system of man exploiting man from the earth and for the liberation of all mankind.

Developing Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation With Targets in Mind and Clearing the Obstacles in the Way of the Continuation of the Revolution

During the grasping of the ideological building of the Party the CCP committee of this factory followed Chairman Mao's teaching "There is no construction without destruction," closely combined revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with the study of the new Party Constitution, thoroughly eliminated the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building and let Chairman Mao's Party building thoughts take root deeply among the broad masses of Party members.

They realized in the practice of struggle that renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i pushed forward the whole system of counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building for a long period of time. Although a profound repudiation was conducted against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building through the cultural revolution and Party consolidation activities, the remnant poison still has not been thoroughly eliminated. To heighten the Party members' self-consciousness in the continuation of the revolution further, we must continue to develop the proletarian repudiation of the bourgeoisie and incessantly eliminate ideological obstacles in the way of the continuation of the revolution.

They proceeded from the aim of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and emphatically repudiated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," which aims at eliminating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the "theory of peace within the Party," and the "theory of obedient tool" reflected into the Party. In close coordination with the actual situation of class struggle in the unit and the actual thinking of the Party members they developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with targets in mind and educated the Party members to increase their party spirit incessantly so as to become bold enough to struggle against all bad phemonena and tendencies which were inconsistent with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation the CCP committee of the factory paid careful attention to guiding Party members to conduct concrete and scientific analyses on various matters and pay attention to other tendencies under cover when a tendency was being repudiated. When repudiating the "theory of obedient tool" they paid attention to putting into proper prospective the relation between the individual and the organization, freedom and discipline, democracy and centralization. They also opposed the phenomena of anarchism and absence of organization. When

repudiating the "theory of peace within the Party" they also paid attention to repudiating un-principled factional struggles which destroyed revolutionary unity and opposing schism, mountain-top-ism and bourgeois factionalism. When repudiating the "theory of the masses lagging behind" they also opposed "tailism," in which the masses were just allowed to speak, and the erroneous thought of mixing up the Party members with common masses.

After using Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze concrete matters concretely the broad masses of Party members drew a clear line between Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and revisionism as well as between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In this way they destroyed thoroughly, established firmly, greatly heightened the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines and strengthened the power of struggle of the Party organizations.

Persevering in Open-Door Rectification and Mobilizing the Masses To Criticize Party Members

In the course of leading Party members in studying the new Party Constitution the CCP committee of Shukuang Machine Works of Nanking persevered in open-door rectification and regularly invited the masses to attend meetings and take part in criticism so as to enable the Party organizations to take permanent root in the masses and the Party members to be put under permanent supervision by the masses. This brought the relation between the Party members and masses much closer to each other and created a vigorous political situation of "Party members leading the masses and masses urging Party members on."

After the Party consolidation a series of ideological struggles developed in connection with the question of whether open-door rectification had to be continued. At the beginning some Party members held that there was no more need to keep the door open now that Party consolidation had come to an end. Later, with a view to this idea, the CCP committee of the factory repeatedly organized the Party members to study the parts of the new Party Constitution which demand Party organizations to "maintain close ties with the masses, constantly listen to their opinions and demands" and the Communist Party members to "consult with the masses when matters arise" so as to make everybody realize that the question of whether to continue open-door rectification or not after Party consolidation was a reflection of the struggle between the two lines in Party building under the new situation. The only way to build up Party organizations to become vigorous pioneer organizations for leading the masses to struggle against the class enemy was to trust the masses, rely on the masses and maintain close ties with the masses.

In coordination with meetings of democratic life within the factory and the work of summarization for the season, they regularly mobilized the masses to bring forth their views to the Party members and extensively organized the Party members to make friends with the masses, develop heart-to-heart talk activities with the masses and listen promptly to the criticism of the masses. As a result of the Party organization of this factory and the broad

masses of Party members constantly and humbly listening to the views of the masses, many problems were corrected while they were still in embryo. This pushed forward the ideological revolutionization of the Party members.

Building Up a Vigorous Leadership Nucleus and Implementing the Fundamental Task of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat on the Basic Level

CCP committee of the Shukuang Machine Works of Nanking realized profoundly that the leadership squad was political power and that to implement the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basic level a leadership squad must be built which was forever loyal to Chairman Mao, loyal to Mao Tse-tung's thought and loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Members of the CCP committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "The fundamental question of revolution is a question of political power" and the five main tasks for primary organizations of the Party stated in the new Party Constitution and guided everybody to recall the sufferings of having no power and the significance of grasping power. This greatly strengthened their Party concept and political power concept. Studies made them realize profoundly that we could grasp power today because the Party and Chairman Mao trusted and wanted to cultivate us. For the sake of revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat we must grasp and use power well. They resolutely indicated that they were determined to overcome all difficulties, no matter how great, and shoulder any burden, no matter how heavy, until communism is attained.

In order to keep the leadership squad vigorous forever they set up a system for the cadres to take part in manual labor and saw to it that the cadres would not become divorced from manual labor or the masses. With the exception of one principal responsible comrade, all members of the CCP committee of the factory engaged in production work. Even the principal responsible comrade who was permitted to stay away from production and the secretaries of Party branches at workshops had to devote one-third of their time to perform manual labor. The masses said unanimously: Members of the former CCP committee never came downstairs throughout the day; but now the cadres are with us all day long. Their bodies are stained with just as much oil as ours. The new CCP committee is new in that the road they follow is different from the old one and they practice "three non-detachments."

Through the study of Chairman Mao's Party building thoughts and the new Party Constitution, the broad masses of Party members in Shukuang Machine Works of Nanking have greatly heightened their consciousness in the continuation of the revolution. They become vigorous with a heightened will to struggle. They struggle heroically on the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles: class struggle, production struggle and scientific experimentation.

Last year 12 of the 13 representatives from the factory attending the municipal and bureau level congress of activists in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought were Party members. Pushed forward by the Party members, movements of socialist revolutionary emulation are vigorously developing and one technical innovation has emerged after another. The total amount of industrial production in 1969 was more than double that of the highest figures before the cultural revolution. The state production plan for the first quarter this year was overfulfilled 22 days ahead of schedule and the amount was 65 percent more than that of the same period last year.

* * *

Leaders of Party Organizations at Various Levels in Such'ien Hsien, Kiangsu Province, Take the Lead in Studying and Applying New Party Constitution Well

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 5, 1970)

(Our dispatch) The leaders of Party organizations at various levels in Such'ien hsien, Kiangsu Province, take the lead in conscientiously studying and carrying out the new Party Constitution, impose stern demands on themselves and remold their world outlook in line with the five requirements for Party members, thereby urging other Party committee members to revolutionize their thinking. Under the guidance of these leaders, a new upsurge of the study of the new Party Constitution has been stepped up in the whole hsien.

After the Party's "9th Congress," Party organizations at various levels of Such'ien hsien tightly grasped the education in the new Party Constitution and scored tremendous results in various branches of work in the whole hsien. Under this excellent situation, the leaders of some Party organizations of the communes and brigades were contented with their achievements and slackened their grasp of the education in the new Party Constitution. Upon discovering this question, the central leading group of the hsien Party organization immediately studied it. It held that only by studying the new Party Constitution well would the leaders be able to grasp tightly and concretely the education in the new Party Constitution. Accordingly, the central leading group of the hsien Party committee set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for training commune and brigade leaders by stages, by groups and on rotation. The leaders of the 34 communes (farms) and 396 brigades in the whole hsien were trained on rotation.

In the study classes, all repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, studied the "General Program" and the five requirements for Party members laid down in the new Party Constitution. Taking the new Party Constitution as the criterion, they conscientiously examined themselves and made comparisons and tried to find shortcomings and their causes, thereby heightening their consciousness of continuing revolution. They expressed their will to impose stern demands on themselves in line with the standard of a proletarian advanced element, to take the lead in studying and applying the new Party Constitution well, and to lead the Party members and the masses by exemplary deeds.

The secretary of a certain commune Party committee had good family background and had passed severe tests by the masses during the great cultural revolution, so that he thought that he had already obtained his "diploma." In the study class, he repeatedly studied the new Party Constitution, recalled his past and compared it with the present, and found the shortcomings in his ideological remolding. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, I have obtained an

'admission card' for continuing revolution, and not a 'diploma.' To defeat imperialism, revisionism and reaction and to emancipate mankind as a whole, I will make effort to study and apply the new Party Constitution well and to remold my world outlook. I pledge to devote my life to the struggle for communism."

In line with the revolutionary style of study of integrating theory with practice as consistently promoted by Chairman Mao, the Party organizations at various levels in Such'ien hsien integrated the study of the new Party Constitution with the study of the history of struggle within the Party between the two lines, with the fight against self and criticism against revisionism and the carrying out of revolutionary mass criticism, and with the summing up of their experience in Party building. They studied and applied the new Party Constitution in the course of struggle. Many of the leaders of Party organizations brought with them the new Party Constitution and would look up an answer in Chairman Mao's works and the new Party Constitution when meeting with a problem.

The hsien committee once assigned Tahsin commune with the task of widening Tahsin branch canal which measured 10 li long, so as to conduct water to Tingtsui commune in the lower reaches and to solve the question of irrigation of the more than 20,000 mow of paddy fields there. At first, some people held that this project would "profit Tingtsui but bring loss to Tahsin." The class enemies also took this chance to carry out sabotage. Progress of this project was hindered. Bearing this question in his mind, Ch'en Ching, secretary of Tahsin commune Party committee, organized the Party members and the revolutionary masses of the whole commune to study Chairman Mao's teaching that "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity," and the regulation that a Party member must "work for the interests of the majority of people of China and the world" laid down in the new Party Constitution, and set up a battleground of revolutionary mass criticism in the worksite to sharply criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," thereby smashing the class enemy's conspiracy of sabotage and enhancing the political consciousness of all. The Party members and the masses unanimously expressed their will to guarantee water supply for Tingtsui commune so long as Tahsin commune had water. As a result, the task of widening Tahsin branch canal was completed speedily and with better results.

The leaders of the hsien Party committee's central leading group and of the Party organizations at various lower levels put themselves among the masses and perseveringly got together with the masses to study, to fight self and to criticize revisionism, thereby promoting revolutionization of their own thinking. They set up two systems: 1. Leaders lead an organizational life as ordinary Party members do; 2. leaders teach Party members Party lessons periodically, reporting on what they have learned from the new Party Constitution.

Comrade Kuo Yü-chen, leader of the central leading group of the hsien Party committee and representative of the PLA, regularly reported to the Party group leaders on his ideological conditions and joined the Party members in

studying the new Party Constitution and actively carrying out ideological struggle.

The secretaries of many commune Party committees and brigade Party branches conscientiously studied the regulation that Party organizations must "maintain close ties with the masses" as laid down in the new Party Constitution, consciously fought self and criticized revisionism, sharply criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as the "theory of joining the Party to be an official," and closely linked themselves with the masses.

Hou Chia-ts'ai, secretary of the Party committee of Shuangchuang commune, studied and carried out the new Party Constitution and modestly learned things from the masses. While participating in the activities organized by the Party group of the No. 1 production team of Weiching brigade, he modestly learned from other Party members who outstripped him in the study of the new Party Constitution. He also summed up the experience of this Party group in conscientiously studying the new Party Constitution and fully playing the role of a fighting bastion, introduced it to the commune Party committee and popularized it throughout the commune. He continuously drew political nutrition from the masses and promoted revolutionization of his thinking. The broad masses of Party members and commune members praised him as a good leader.

Through the study of the new Party Constitution, the leaders of Party organizations at various levels of Such'ien hsien promoted revolutionization of their thinking, pushed forward the revolutionized construction of the leading groups at various levels, and stepped up the mass movement of study and implementation of the new Party Constitution in the whole hsien. Now classes for the study of the new Party Constitution have been set up in various parts of this hsien. The broad masses of Party members say: "When the leaders take the lead well, we can see the example, have a good leadership to follow in the course of study, and obtain help when we meet with difficult problems. We are determined to study and apply the new Party Constitution well and to closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution for the rest of our lives."

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Party Members in a Production Brigade in Shantung Conscientiously Study New Party Constitution in Relation to Practice

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 5, 1970)

(Our dispatch) The Party branch of Nankuang brigade, Yüli commune, Jushan hsien, Shantung Province, leads Party members to study conscientiously and implement the new Party Constitution in relation to practice, thereby effectively heightening their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and strengthening their consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the Party's "9th Congress," an upsurge occurred in the mass movement of the study of the new Party Constitution in Nankuang brigade. Tremendous results were scored. However, consciousness in studying the new Party Constitution was not very high at the beginning. The method of study adopted at the beginning was: one man read while others listened. As a result, the number of participants in the study decreased gradually.

The brigade Party branch realized that the main reason why the study of the new Party Constitution could not be carried on in depth was that the study of the new Party Constitution was not combined with the practice of struggle in the local area and correct guidance was lacking. In view of this question, it changed the former method of study. First, it tightly grasped class education and the education in the struggle between the two lines, invited veteran Party members, revolutionary cadres and old poor peasants to talk about the histories of the Party, their villages and their families, to recall their past bitterness and compare it with the happiness in which they now lived.

In the study class, Hsin Ch'ang-jen, an old poor peasant, told about his miserable experience in the past, bringing to book the evils in the old society. Comparing the past suffering with today's happy life, he said meaningfully: "Without Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, we poor people would not have lived today."

Li Yung-k'ai, secretary of the Party branch, told about the history of this brigade, pointing out that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines had never for a moment stopped since 1947.

After recalling the past and comparing it with the present, the Party members enhanced their proletarian consciousness. They expressed their will to conscientiously study and carry out the new Party Constitution, to arm themselves with Chairman Mao's idea of Party building and to prove themselves advanced elements in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since then, a mass movement of conscious study of the new Party Constitution was carried out, spreading from Party members to non-Party people and from cadres to the masses.

Chao T'ing-hsuan, a veteran Party member, was dumb, had bad eye-sight, and was illiterate. He asked other people to teach him to read the new Party Constitution. After a few months' time, he could recite the "General Program" and the five requirements for Party members laid down in the new Party Constitution. He took the new Party Constitution as the guide for his thinking and deeds.

After studying for a period of time, some comrades were conceited and slackened their study, thinking that they had learned almost everything in the new Party Constitution and they would not learn any new things even if they studied it again. In view of this kind of living idea, the Party branch led all to go further to study and apply the new Party Constitution in the course of struggle and to combine study with application. The methods adopted were:

To carry out study in relation to the practice of class struggle.

Nankuang brigade was situated in a valley shielded from the wind. But the "wind" of class struggle there had never stopped for a single day. The Party branch closely combined the study of the new Party Constitution with the practice of current class struggle and conducted a series of educational activities, thereby further enhancing the Party members' consciousness of class struggle, deepening their understanding of the new Party Constitution and making each of them a trail blazer in the struggle against the enemy.

Chao T'ing-hsuan, deputy secretary of the Party branch, is in his seventies. He repeatedly studied the new Party Constitution and indicated that he would contribute all his share toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Last year, the class enemy fanned the evil wind of felling trees on the hills, in an attempt to undermine the collective economy. Chao realized that this was a struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road as mentioned in the new Party Constitution and this meant the class enemy was trying to undermine socialism. Accordingly, he went every night to the hills lying 5 li away from the village to stand on guard for the collective. He also led the masses to struggle resolutely against the class enemy.

To carry out study in relation to the thinking of and tasks for Party members.

Wang Shu-sheng, a Party branch committee member, was a veteran cadre. He had been attacked during the great cultural revolution, so that he felt he was wronged and was upset for a long time. He also felt that he was already in his sixties, and therefore cherished the idea of "passing his late years in safety." In a class of the study of the new Party Constitution, all others helped him examine his thinking by comparing it with the fighting tasks assigned by the Party. This made him deeply realize that the revolution had

not ended and the struggle was still going on and a communist should devote his life to the struggle for communism. He sharply criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" and "philosophy of survival." Now, he works with the forestry team. He picks difficult jobs to do and never slacken his efforts for a moment. He also actively leads others to study Chairman Mao's works and the new Party Constitution. The masses call him a "red old man."

POWER GENERATION

Kwangtung Province Builds Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 8, 1970)

conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary masses in kwangtung province, south china, have relied on their own strength and on hard work to build small hydro-electric power stations in the rural areas, according to the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the designed capacity of the 3,675 small hydro-electric power stations they started to build last winter and this spring surpasses the total capacity of the stations built in the province in the past 20 years since the founding of the people's republic of china. at present, the designed capacity of the 1,599 small hydro-electric power stations already in operation shows a nine fold increase compared with the corresponding period of 1969. the small hydro-electric power stations are well distributed in the mountain areas and the plains all over the province and thus have vigorously promoted the over-all development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-productions and fishery.

kwangtung province with its myriad rivers and streams is rich in water resources. but before liberation, because of the misrule of the reactionary kuomintang government, these were not tapped. after liberation, especially after 1958, under our great leader chairman mao's brilliant general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the poor and lower-middle peasants, relying on the collective strength of the people's commune, began to build small hydro-electric power stations. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the kwangtung province seriously hampered and undermined this development. the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the bourgeois headquarters represented by liu shao-chi. chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has taken deep root in the hearts of the people. this has given an impetus to the rapid building of small hydro-electric power stations in the rural areas.

guided by chairman mao's great principles of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle", the poor and lower-middle peasants in kwangtung province used simple and indigenous methods in undertaking these projects. they collected the money needed and manufactured equipment themselves. when they did not have much technical knowledge, they learned as they went along and blazed a trail for themselves. most of the small hydro-electric power stations in the province were surveyed, designed, built and assembled by poor and lower-middle peasants themselves without a single cent from the state.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to

the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements", the revolutionary committees at various levels called on the masses to build hydro-electric power stations and gave full play to the initiative of the people's communes and production brigades. hydro-electric power stations are built either in large villages inhabited by thousands of families in the pearl river delta or in small mountain villages where only a few families of li nationality live at the foot of wuchih mountain. there are only eleven families in the pailing production team of the shatien people's commune in hsinfeng county. but, with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, they built a three-kilowatt hydro-electric power station in the northern mountains of the province in only a month.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, armed with mao tsetung thought, have displayed infinite wisdom. they make rivers, streams, hot springs, waterfalls and the tides serve agriculture. tungkuan county, on the coast, utilized the rise and fall of the tide to build pumping stations driven by water turbines and hydro-electric power stations, and this initiative gave great impetus to the rural power industry on the plains. workers broke the barriers between various trades and actively contributed to the building of these power stations. while overfulfilling their plan for water conservancy works, the construction contingent on rural water conservancy projects and the mechanized building contingent manufactured hydraulic turbine generators of various types and specifications, up to a designed capacity of 2,700 kilowatts. though lacking data and equipment, they dared to think and to act in true revolutionary spirit and thus made a great contribution to the building of the rural hydro-electric power stations.

ATHLETICS

China's Ni Chih-chin Clears 2.26 Meters, Best Result in Man's High Jump in the World in Recent Years

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

chinese high jumper ni chih-chin cleared 2.26 metres recently for the best result in man's high jump in the world in recent years. he made the jump in adverse weather at a track and field contest in commemoration of the 49th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china. he achieved the success with a determination to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

ni chih-chin's success was the result of his persistent efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in training in the interest of developing china's sports and physical culture.

the contest in which ni chih-chin made the good result was held in the field for track and field sports of the peking stadium. when the bar rose to 2.26 metres after ni chih-chin had successfully cleared 2.18, 2.22, and 2.23 metres, it suddenly began to rain.

in the face of the bad weather, ni chih-chin recited to himself chairman mao's great teachings: "be brave, firm and cool" and "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability,

and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future". the spectators and the coaches, referees and other athletes present all encouraged him. ni chih-chin said firmly: "in order to win honour for chairman mao and the motherland, i must make it, no matter how bad the weather is exclamation"

he showed high spirits, dashed off in the rain, and jumped over 2.26 metres in his first trial.

at the games of the new-emerging forces (ganefo) held in phnom penh in november 1966 ni chih-chin achieved the excellent result of 2.27 metres for man's high jump. thereafter, he constantly made good results for man's high jump in many contests and on many occasions during training. in the last few years, except ni chih-chin no high-jumper in the world has jumped over the height of 2.25 metres.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

PLA Unit in Peking Holds Grand Meeting Celebrating 27th Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

a unit of the chinese people's liberation army peking garrison held a grand meeting today warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in china, and avni hakani, military attache, and jani borova, deputy military attache, of the embassy attended the meeting on invitation.

on the rostrum were the portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, which were flanked by the national flags of china and albania.

comrade wu chung-hui, political commissar of the p.l.a. unit, spoke at the meeting which was permeated with militant friendship between the people of china and albania and between the armies of the two countries. on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the unit, he expressed his warmest festival greetings to the fraternal albanian people and their army. he warmly praised the albanian people's army for the great contributions it had made over the past 27 years under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism, and for its great achievements in revolutionization and in defending and building its motherland.

comrade hakani made an impassioned report which was punctuated with stormy applause. he described the brilliant fighting history of the albanian people's army founded by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and particularly its great achievements in recent years in a series of revolutionization movements, and in defending and building its motherland with "pick in one hand and rifle in another".

comrade hakani warmly praised the friendship between the two parties, the two peoples and the two armies of albania and china forged by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. he said that this friendship was based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and was unbreakable. "we cherish this friendship of ours like the apple of the eye and shall make further efforts to consolidate it," he said.

referring to the present excellent international situation, comrade hakani said that the chairman mao's may 20 statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" was a document of historic significance and a source of strength for the people of the world. it greatly promoted the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

when jovan andoni, avni hakani and other albanian comrades arrived at the unit this morning in the company of comrades wu chung and li chung-chi, leading members of the peking garrison, they were given a warm welcome by comrades chang liang-yu and wu chung-hui, leading members of the unit, and more than one thousand commanders and fighters of the unit. the welcoming crowd held high the portraits of chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha, waved national flags of china and albania shouted: "salute to the heroic albanian people's army exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and albanian people exclamation" "mao tsetung-enver exclamation" and "enver-mao tsetung exclamation"

after the meeting, the albanian comrades were entertained with revolutionary songs and dances presented by the fighters' amateur art group of the unit's mao tsetung thought propaganda team. these included "tirana-peking", "bouquets to chairman mao, bouquets to enver" and "we are true friends".

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking from German Democratic Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

chou hua-min, leader of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade returned here from the german democratic republic on july 7.

vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang was present at the airport to welcome him. gustav hertzfeldt, ambassador of the german democratic republic to china was also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Welcoming French Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening, welcoming the french government delegation led by andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development.

present on invitation were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in china.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister delegate bettencourt spoke at the banquet.

vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed the belief that the delegation's visit would help enhance the mutual understanding and friendly relations between china and france.

he said that the chinese government had always stood for the establishment and development of relations between countries with different social systems on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. through the joint efforts of the former french president general de gaulle and the chinese government, he added, china and france established diplomatic relations in 1964, and the two countries had maintained good relations in the past few years.

he stated: "we have always held that the internal affairs of a country should be handled by its own people, while the relations between one country and another should be established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. we resolutely oppose the u.s. policy of aggression and war and its interference in the internal affairs of other countries. the great french people have a glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression and intervention.

"not reconciled to its defeat in all parts of the world, u.s. imperialism is stubbornly pushing its policy of aggression and war. it has continued its occupation of china's territory taiwan. while in asia it has backed japan in reviving militarism and continued to expand the war in indo-china, it has done its utmost in the middle east to back the israeli aggression against the arab countries.

"having suffered disastrous defeat in its aggression in viet nam and laos, the u.s. engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the lon nol-sirik matak clique and invaded cambodia. as a result of its expansion of war in indo-china, u.s. imperialism has been badly burnt in the raging flames of the three indo-chinese peoples' resistance. it has also met with strong opposition and condemnation by the people throughout the world, including the american people, and by public opinion. nixon recently declared that after 'successfully' completing their fighting tasks, the u.s. troops invading cambodia have 'all been withdrawn'. this is an out-and-out fraud. particularly worth noting is the fact that nixon is attempting to engineer a munich in indo-china. however, countless facts have proved that no matter what tricks nixon plays, the u.s. policy of aggression and war is bound to meet with complete defeat."

vice-premier li hsien-nien reiterated that the chinese government and people "firmly support cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's solemn and just stand against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won."

in his speech, minister delegate bettencourt said: "i am convinced that the visit we begin today will mark a new step forward in the rapprochement and mutual understanding between our two countries."
speaking of his visit to china in 1964 as a member of the french parliamentary delegation, he said that china's reception of that delegation left a deep impression on him.

minister delegate bettencourt said: the ever increasing weight of china on the international arena is one of the decisive factors in our epoch. no one should be mistaken about this. france knows that china is a country with vitality and an enterprising spirit.

he expressed the hope that he would contribute to bringing closer the two countries and two peoples of france and china.

present at the banquet were lo kuei-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; tao chi, vice-minister of communications; and wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

before the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien met minister delegate bettencourt and other members of the delegation.

CHINA AND LIBYA

President Kazafi of Libya Thanks Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, received on july 4 a message from colonel omar moamer kazafi, president of the libyan revolutionary command council and premier, thanking premier chou en-lai, the chinese government and people for their sincere congratulations on the recovery of the u.s. wheelus military base by the government and people of the arab republic of libya. the message reads:

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

in the name of the libyan revolutionary command council and the arab people of libya, i have the pleasure of expressing our profound thanks and gratitude to you, your government and the frienoly chinese people, for your sincere congratulations on the liberation of the libyan territory from foreign imperialist existence by the september first revolution and the liquidation of the u.s. aggressive military base. the defeat of imperialism in libya means a victory for the whole mankind and is a step on the road towards social progress, advancement and peace. we, in revolutionary libya, take pride in and admire the struggle of the great chinese people against imperialism and foreign domination and at the same time appreciate your support of the arab cause and the arab struggle against zionism and forces of evil.

with my best compliments,

colonel omar moamer kazafi,
president of the libyan revolutionary
command council and premier

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Paper Greets 10th Anniversary of Scientific Cooperation Agreement between Korean, Chinese Academies of Sciences

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 6, 1970)

"rodong shinmoon" in a commentary on july 4 greets the tenth anniversary of the signing of tne agreement on scientific cooperation between the acaoemies of sciences of korea and china.

the commentary said: under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people have smashed tne aggressive machinations of the u.s. imperialists and energetically carried out the struggle to strengthen their economic might and national defence capabilities and to develop science and technology, turning their country into a daily growing, powerful socialist country.

the commentary said: the chinese people have made marked progress in the research and production of atom and hydrogen bombs. last april they successfully launched their first man-made earth satellite, which powerfully demonstrated before the world the might of china's science and technology which have reached a high level. this was another brilliant victory scored by the chinese people in the struggle to promote socialist construction and to strengthen national defence capabilities. it revealed the creative energy and talent of the 700 million chinese people and clearly indicated that science and technology in china are forging ahead steadily at high speed.

the commentary pointed out that the strengthening of the might of china and the rapid development of her science and technology have dealt a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism which is pursuing a policy of nuclear blackmail and frantically carrying out activities of aggression and war. meanwhile, they give encouragement to all peoples who are struggling against imperialism and for freedom, national independence and progress and constitute a contribution to peace in asia and the world.

tne commentary said: the korean people rejoice over all successes of the fraternal chinese people as over their own and express warm congratulations on them.

it pointed out that the korean people, under tne wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people are carrying out to the full his great revolutionary idea of juche and its embodiment -- the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence -- in every field so as to turn in a short historical period the democratic people's republic of korea into an independent socialist country with the advanced socialist system, a solid base of self-sustaining national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and a brilliant national culture.

the commentary said: the korean and chinese peoples have long cooperated closely with each other in science and technology and exchanged achievements attained in that domain.

the commentary said: since the signing of the agreement ten years ago, korea and china have fostered closer ties in the field of science and technology. tnis has made a big

contribution to the accelerated development of science and technology of the two countries and to fortifying their economy and defences.

the commentary said: the korean people rejoice over the continued development of cooperation in science between korea and china and believe that this cooperation will be further strengthened and developed in the future.

the commentary said in conclusion that the korean people heartily wish the fraternal chinese people new successes in the struggle against u.s.-led imperialism, in promoting socialist construction, in strengthening national defence capabilities and in further developing science and technology.

another korean paper "minjoo chosun" also carried a commentary on july 4 entitled "close cooperation between korean and chinese scientists in the field of science".

the commentary pointed out that today the u.s. imperialists who are bogged down deeply in a quandary owing to their disastrous defeats in asia are using the japanese militarists as a "shock brigade". they are not only frantically perpetrating provocative activities for a new war in korea, but also stepping up their provocative activities against the people's republic of china. they have spread the flames of war to the whole of indo-china and have thus aggravated the danger of war in the whole of asia. the present situation requires that the peoples of asian countries making revolution should further strengthen the anti-u.s. united front, get closely united and wage a joint struggle more vigorously against the u.s. imperialist aggressors. the situation calls for further development of the most up-to-date science and technology -- this is the lofty task of the scientists.

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Honor of Samdech Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame hyun joon keuk gave a banquet here this evening in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union, and madame penn nouth.

among those present were: princes norodom sihamoni, norodom norindrapong and norodom yuvaneath, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; dr. ngo hou, member of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union, and madame duong sam ol; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee

and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union; huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, and madame ang kim khoan; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; all other members of the cambodian delegation who recently visited korea, and other distinguished cambodian guests.

all diplomatic officials of the korean embassy were present.

ambassador hyun joon keuk and samdech norodom sihanouk made warm speeches at the banquet. (the speeches will be released separately.) their speeches were punctuated frequently by enthusiastical applause.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere full of militant friendship and fraternal solidarity between the korean and cambodian people. hosts and guests frequently proposed toasts to the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the korean and cambodian people, to the unbreakable unity among korea, cambodia, china, viet nam and laos, and to the friendship and unity of the people of all countries in the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

Speech of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at Banquet Given by Korean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech made by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, at the banquet given here this evening by hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame hyun joon keuk in honour of samdech and madame sihanouk and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union, and madame penn nouth:

esteemed mr. ambassador of the d.p.r.k., respected madame hyun joon keuk,

dear korean brothers and sisters,

dear friends,

first of all allow me to thank very warmly his excellency mr. ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea and madame hyun joon keuk for kindly giving such a splendid banquet in our honour on the occasion of our return to peking from the unforgettable visit to the glorious democratic people's republic of korea.

the fact that this evening we khmers come again among korean brothers and sisters brings us once more the marvellous recollection of the beautiful country of the heroic korean people and their illustrious, respected and beloved leader, his excellency marshal kim il sung.

allow me to extend to them from here my faithful, affectionate and grateful thoughts for all their kindness shown us and the khmer delegation, and for their charming, generous and perfect hospitality; allow me to express once again our sincere admiration for the great achievements and progress in all fields of their national construction.

frightened by the reinforcement of our solidarity and the establishment in fact of our common front of people's korea-china-cambodia-viet nam-laos, nixon recently has made his satellites in seoul, bangkok, taipei, manila, canberra and wellington "work" very hard in manila within the framework of the pitiable seato as well as in saigon to contribute more material, money and manpower to save the traitorous and anti-popular regimes of saigon and phnom penh. but whatever these contemptible enemies may try, they will never be able to save the regimes of thieu-ky-khiem and lon nol-sirik matak or u.s. imperialism from their approaching complete downfall.

this downfall will be the work of the united front of the khmer, vietnamese and laotian people and the work of the common front of the three indo-chinese peoples together with the great, glorious and heroic people of the democratic people's republic of korea and of the people's republic of china.

marshal kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million korean people, said on september 13, 1965: "the invasion of viet nam by u.s. imperialism is not only directed against the vietnamese people, it also constitutes an aggression against the socialist camp, a challenge to the national liberation movement and a menace to the peace in asia and in the whole world." these words by the illustrious premier of the d.p.r.k. has still greater significance in this month of july 1970 since the invasion of viet nam has been followed by the aggression against laos and the invasion of cambodia.

and in this month of july 1970 when, desperate at having lost the contest which he predicted on april 30 this year should be won in cambodia, nixon has made the thai and other mercenaries intervene more and more against the khmer people. i think that the following remarks made by marshal kim il sung in 1965 is an excellent warning to this yankee war criminal:

"when the u.s. imperialists are mobilizing the troops of their satellite countries and their running dogs to enlarge their aggression... the socialist countries should take still more active measures to support the people... nobody can oppose the dispatch of volunteers ... by the socialist countries ..."

his excellency the glorious premier kim il sung was speaking of viet nam, but these remarks can be perfectly applied to cambodia, and besides, his excellency mentioned them to me when he was speaking of the particular case of cambodia.

the support and solidarity with the khmer people by people's korea and people's china are all-round.

it is well in line with socialism and with the internationalist duty time and again pointed out by the two great leaders, chairman mao tsetung and premier kim il sung.

the respected and beloved teacher of the great chinese people said as early as may 1938: "all wars that are progressive are just, and all wars that impede progress are unjust. we

communists oppose all unjust wars that impede progress, but we do not oppose progressive, just wars. not only do we communists not oppose just wars, we actively participate in them."

the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china support effectively and with all their strength the just war being waged by the khmer people for national salvation and national independence.

through me, our people, their national united front and their government of national union, express once again their eternal gratitude to these two great fraternal countries.

it is with this feeling that i propose a toast:

to the health and longevity of his excellency the respected and beloved premier kim il sung and madame kim il sung,

to the health and longevity of his excellency the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and madame mao tsetung,

to the health of his excellency the respected president choi yong kun and madame choi yong kun,

to the health of our dear and amiable korean hosts, his excellency and madame hyun joon keuk,

to the health of other esteemed korean hosts and hostesses,

to the grandeur of the democratic people's republic of korea,

to the prosperity of the valiant korean people,

to the reunification, without any outside interference, of korea and the 40 million koreans under the leadership of their only and beloved leader marshal kim il sung,

to the prompt return of taiwan, the sacred and inalienable territory of the people's republic of china, to the motherland,

to the indestructible unity between the democratic people's republic of korea, the people's republic of china, people's cambodia, people's viet nam, and people's laos,

to the friendship and solidarity of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

Korean Ambassador's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Samdech Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech made by hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, at the banquet he gave in honour of samdech and madame norodom sihanouk, and prime minister and madame penn nouth:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk and madame princess monique sihanouk,

respected samdech and madame penn nouth,

distinguished khmer guests who have returned from their visit to korea,

comrades and friends,

today we are very happy to get together at the same table in an atmosphere permeated with sentiments of fraternal friendship with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame princess monique sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of the kingdom of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front, and madame penn nouth, as well as the distinguished khmer guests who have accompanied samdech head of state.

i warmly congratulate samdech head of state on his return from his second fruitful visit to our country.

the second visit of samdech head of state to our country was made under the great attention and expectations not only of the people of our two countries but also of the people of asia and all revolutionary countries in the world, a visit crowned with very magnificent successes.

comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million korean people, said:

"this visit has been an epochal event which has developed to a new, higher stage the militant friendship and solidarity between our two peoples in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, the common enemy, and made a historic contribution to reinforcing the anti-u.s. common front of the revolutionary peoples fighting in asia."

during this period, all the streets and countryside of our country seethed with joy and cheering in welcoming you, the envoys of friendship of the heroic khmer people; and the flowers of a new friendship have bloomed fully between the korean and khmer people.

our people have warmly welcomed samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, the eminent leader of the khmer people, the illustrious anti-imperialist fighter and also their intimate friend. they have warmly greeted the successes won by the patriotic khmer people and the khmer national liberation army under the correct leadership of samdech head of state and of the national united front of kampuchea.

wherever he went, in pyongyang or in kangwon province, samdech head of state highly appraised the brilliant successes achieved by our people under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader, in the revolution and construction, and reaffirmed that he recognizes only the democratic people's republic of korea as the sole and legitimate state of the korean people; he emphasized that he will always actively support the just cause of our people for realizing the independent unification of the fatherland without any foreign inteference after driving the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops out of south korea.

we express to samdech head of state our sincere thanks for the strongest and most energetic support which he consistently gives to the just cause of our people.

by his unyielding anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. fighting spirit and by his very warm support and encouragement to the just cause of our people, samdech norodom sihanouk has inspired the great admiration and truly enjoyed the high respect of our people.

thanks to this recent visit of samdech head of state, the friendly relations and the solidarity between the korean and khmer people have developed to the highest stage, and in this sense, samdech head of state has accomplished great exploits which will be inscribed forever in the history of the friendship of the people of our two countries.

the reinforcement of the militant friendship and solidarity between our two countries, korea and cambodia, has also a great significance in the strengthening of the solidarity of the revolutionary people in asia.

in particular, the activities of the month of common anti-u.s. struggle and of the "day of anti-u.s. struggle" which were unfolded in the course of the visit of samdech head of state in our country, constitute a veritable manifestation of the united force of the revolutionary people of asia.

on the occasion of these activities, delegations at high levels have been exchanged between korea and china, and samdech head of state and khmer representatives and the delegations of fraternal countries, i.e. those of the people's republic of china, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the laotian patriotic front, took part in these activities.

through these activities and those organized in many cities of the people's republic of china, like those in peking, the friendship and solidarity sealed with blood between the people of the two countries, korea and china, have been further strengthened and the anti-u.s. common front of the revolutionary people of korea, china, viet nam, laos up to the anti-imperialist and people's cambodia has been further consolidated. we are very happy over this.

the magnificent successes of the visit of samdech head of state to our country and its great significance are clearly manifested in the joint statement of the democratic people's republic of korea and the kingdom of cambodia signed by comrade premier of the cabinet kim il sung and samdech norodom sihanouk.

this joint statement has fully demonstrated the invincible united force of the people of our two countries, given great joy and great encouragement to the revolutionary people of the whole world and constituted a new blow like a bomb to the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs.

we are very happy to have the fraternal khmer people as our comrades-in-arms.

under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung, and united closely round him, the korean people energetically fighting on the common front against u.s. imperialism, the common enemy, will support and encourage energetically and with all their strength the just struggle of the khmer people against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation.

we are convinced that the khmer people, under the correct leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and the national united front, will defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and will surely win complete liberation and independence of their country.

to congratulate once again the brilliant success of the visit of samdech head of state to our country, i propose a toast:

to the complete victory of the khmer people's sacred struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation,

to the friendship and invincible solidarity between the korean and khmer people,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, the eminent leader of the khmer people and intimate friend of the korean people, and madame sihanouk,

to the health of comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million koreans, and madame kim seung ai,

to the health of respected samdech and madame penn nouth,

to the health of the distinguished khmer guests who have returned from their visit to our country,

to the health of their excellencies the khmer ministers and their wives present here, and

to the health of comrades and friends.

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Return from Korea of Delegation of People's Republic of China Led by Comrades Huang Yung-sheng and Li Tso-peng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

comrade hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at the embassy this evening warmly welcoming the return from its recent visit to korea of the delegation of the people's republic of china led by comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a. and political commissar of the navy.

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a., attended the banquet at invitation.

comrade huang yung-sheng, leader, and comrade li tso-peng, deputy leader, of the delegation of the people's republic of china, and comrade fang yi, member of the delegation, alternate member of the party central committee and minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries were present.

the banquet proceeded in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere. ambassador hyun joon keuk and chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng spoke at the banquet which was permeated with the militant friendship and great unity between the people of china and korea (the speeches to be released separately). their speeches were warmly received.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned under the party central committee and the state council comrades wu teh, shih shao-hua, han nien-lung, shen chien, wang an-chu, hsieh huai-teh and ma jen-hui.

Korean Ambassador Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk's Speech of Banquet for Chinese Delegation Returning from Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech made by comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, at the banquet for the delegation of the people's republic of china on its return from a visit to korea:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected comrade chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng,

chinese comrades who have returned from their visit to korea,

comrades:

we are very happy today to get together, in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, with the delegation of the people's republic of china which has returned from our country after taking part, upon the invitation of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, in the activities of common anti-u.s. struggle on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the launching of the korean war and the forcible occupation of taiwan by u.s. imperialism.

we warmly congratulate the delegation of the people's republic of china with comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, as its head on the success of its visit to korea. the delegation of the people's republic of china visited korea at a time when the korean people were bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge to greet the historic fifth congress of the korean workers' party and when the south korean people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation was gaining momentum day by day.

with fraternal, militant and comradely friendship, the korean people joyfully received and warmly welcomed the friendly envoys of the chinese people everywhere they went.

during its visit to korea, the delegation of the people's republic of china may have witnessed the steel-like unity of our people who have whole-heartedly rallied around their respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung; it may have felt the friendship of our people for the fraternal chinese people.

during its stay in korea, the delegation of the people's republic of china took part in the activities of common anti-u.s. struggle held in our country and expressed active support to and solidarity with the korean people in their just struggle.

in the same period, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people invited the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea to visit china and organized anti-u.s. mass rallies in peking and many other places in china, giving strong support to the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and for the independent unification of the fatherland.

the exchange of delegations between our two countries once again demonstrated the strength of the great friendship and militant unity of the korean and chinese people who stand on the same front against the common enemies, and made tremendous contributions to further developing the friendship and co-operation between our two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields. this has dealt another heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism in their attempt to re-kindle the flames of war of aggression in korea and to occupy china's sacred territory of taiwan for ever.

today, when the u.s. and japanese imperialists are intensifying their activities of aggression and war in asia, it is of tremendous significance to strengthen the unity of the people of the countries in this region making revolution.

the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung teaches: "the peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the u.s. beast and behead it all over the world. the u.s. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

at present, u.s. imperialism has directed the spearhead of its aggression at asia, and asia has become the main arena of the world revolution. in these circumstances, the formation of a common front by the people of the countries in this region making revolution and the strengthening of their common struggle against u.s. imperialism is very important for frustrating u.s. imperialist aggression in asia and expediting the destruction of the enemy.

the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung in his may 20 statement issued the call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

this call is an inspiration to the people of all countries who are fighting against u.s. imperialism.

today, the u.s. imperialists fear the mighty revolutionary forces of asia -- korea, china, viet nam, laos and cambodia -- more than anything else. the u.s. and japanese imperialists have a mortal fear, in particular, for the militant friendship and unity of the people of korea and china.

no matter how desperately the u.s. and japanese imperialists and their lackeys may struggle, they cannot undermine the militant unity of the people of korea and china, which has been sealed in blood in their protracted struggle.

if the u.s. and japanese imperialists forget the historical lesson and dare to launch a new, adventurous war of aggression, the korean people will, as they have done before, together with the fraternal chinese people, fight against the common enemies to the finish until victory is won.

the recent activities carried out in coordination in korea and china in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism once more demonstrated this unswerving resolve of the korean and chinese people.

it is our firm belief that the militant friendship and cooperation sealed in blood between the korean and chinese people will be further consolidated and developed in the future in our common struggle against u.s. and japanese imperialism and in our endeavour to build up our national economies and defence capabilities.

in conclusion i propose a toast:

to the unbreakable friendship and unity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese people,

to the health of comrade chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms comrade vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

to the health of comrade huang yung-sheng, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china, who has returned from a successful visit to korea, and his party, and

to the health of all comrades present exclamation

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng's Speech at Banquet Given by Comrade Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech made by comrade huang yung-sheng at the banquet given by comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, for the delegation of the people's republic of china on its return from a visit to korea.

respected comrade ambassador hyun joon keuk,

dear comrades,

comrade ambassador hyun joon keuk has invited us to this banquet on our return from a visit to korea as the delegation of the people's republic of china. we feel very happy to have this opportunity to get together once again with our korean comrades. on behalf of the comrades on the chinese delegation and all chinese comrades present, i extend heartfelt thanks to the comrade ambassador and the comrades of the embassy.

during its stay in pyongyang, the chinese delegation was given a warm welcome and great hospitality by the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people. we attended the grand "day of anti-u.s. struggle" rally held by the people of pyongyang and the mass rally they held "in support of the chinese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and for the liberation of taiwan", as well as the grand welcoming banquet which was given by the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea and attended by comrade kim il sung and comrade choi yong kun. we also visited comrade premier kim il sung's former residence in mangyongdae. particularly, comrade premier kim il sung received us on two occasions and had very cordial and friendly talks with us. all this gave us very deep impressions. we have personally

experienced the profound militant friendship of the fraternal korean people for the chinese people. this friendship is a tremendous encouragement to the chinese people.

while we were visiting korea, the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by comrade pak sung chul came to china and joined the chinese people in their militant activities in commemorating the 20th anniversary of korea's war for the liberation of the fatherland and wrathfully denouncing u.s. imperialism for its criminal occupation of china's territory taiwan. through the exchange of delegations between our two countries to take part in a joint struggle against u.s. imperialism, we have displayed the mighty strength of the militant unity of the chinese and korean people and tremendously strengthened our common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

also visiting pyongyang and joining the korean people in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism were the delegations of the democratic republic of viet nam, south viet nam and the laotian patriotic front, and cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests who were on a visit to korea at the time. the fact that the representatives of the six sides of our five countries in the forefront of anti-u.s. struggle in asia gathered together in pyongyang and expressed with one voice their determination to carry the fight against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism through to the end is of great importance for promoting the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia and the rest of the world and further strengthening the united front against u.s. imperialism.

during our visit to korea, we, the chinese delegation, saw with our own eyes the heroic spirit displayed by the korean people under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung in the struggle to accelerate their socialist construction, strengthen their national defence, oppose u.s. imperialist aggression and re-unify their fatherland. we are very glad and proud to have such a heroic people as our close comrade-in-arms in the fight against our common enemies. u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are now stepping up their military collusion; they are constantly making military threats and carrying out war provocations against the people of china and korea, the people of the three indo-chinese countries and all asian peoples. in the "blue book on japan's diplomacy" released yesterday, the reactionary sato government of japan not only repeated once again the gangster language used by the japanese reactionaries in their vain attempt to join u.s. imperialism in occupying by force china's territory taiwan, preventing korea's re-unification and expanding the war of aggression against indo-china, but flagrantly clamoured that japan would "actively fulfil her increasing international responsibilities". this is another great exposure of the sinister, over-ambitious design of the japanese reactionaries in their vain attempt to step up military expansion. but they have forgotten the historical lesson. the mighty strength of the militant unity of the heroic korean and chinese people is invincible. the chinese people are firm and unshakable in their principled stand of resolutely supporting the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the re-unification of their fatherland. if the u.s. and japanese reactionaries dare to act recklessly and invade korea, they are bound to end in complete defeat.

long live the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and korean people exclamation

i propose a toast:

to the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the chinese and korean people,

to the health of the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung,

to the health of comrade president choi yong kun,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyun joon keuk,

to the health of the comrades of the korean embassy, and

to the health of all comrades present.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Minister, Paper Warmly Praise China's Achievements, Friendship between Chinese, Sudanese Peoples

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jul. 6, 1970)

mansour mahgoub, sudanese minister of treasury and head of the sudanese government friendship delegation which had returned from a recent successful visit to china, highly praised the enormous progress made by the great chinese people in building their country and their steady efforts for developing and strengthening the country, according to sudanese paper "el ayam" yesterday.

mansour mahgoub particularly spoke of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao's meeting with the sudanese delegation, and the fruitful results attained by the delegation during its visit to china.

in a commentary entitled "salute to the great china", the sudanese paper "el rai el amm" said: "the sudanese delegation led by minister of treasury mansour mahgoub was accorded a warm welcome in the people's republic of china. such warm welcome is also manifested by the importance the great chairman mao tsetung attached to the delegation and the meeting and conversation he held with it."

referring to china's assistance to the sudan, the paper said, "such selfless cooperation and active support and aid to the sudan by the people's republic of china led by the great leader chairman mao have confirmed what chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien said that 'there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of china and the sudan. our two peoples have sympathized with and supported each other in the long struggles against imperialism and colonialism.'"

the paper said: in the past, the chinese people lived in poverty and backwardness. in 1949, under the leadership of chairman mao, they won victory and founded the people's republic of china which has now become the beacon light not

for the people on that continent alone but for the people of the whole world as well. china is a great, determinative, powerful and influential country. she stands firm by the national liberation movement, supporting all revolutions which make world imperialism and all its running dogs panic-stricken.

the paper said that just as chairman mao has pointed out, "u.s. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other."

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party Celebrating 16th Anniversary of Tanganyika African National Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, gave a cocktail party this evening celebrating the 16th anniversary of the founding of the tanganyika african national union.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments concerned hsiao ching-kuang, li chiang, fang yi, kuo lu, chou jung-kuo and ting hsi-lin were present.

also present were:

the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance;

the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance; and

the tanzanian shipping delegation which has come here for the fourth meeting of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company.

ambassador wambura and chinese vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the cocktail party. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and tanzania would develop further.

in his speech, ambassador wambura recalled the successes of the tanganyika african national union led by president nyerere and the afro-shirazi party led by karume in striving for and defending national independence. he said that the two parties had led the millions of tanzanian people, under extremly difficult conditions, from a state of being ruled to independence and turned tanzania into a truly independent country in only 16 years time and they were continuing to lead the tanzanian people in defending their independence.

the ambassador said that the t.a.n.u. and afro-shirazi parties had vehemently opposed and would continue to oppose any form of colonialism, neo-colonialism and capitalism. that was why they supported the struggle of the freedom fighters throughout the continent of africa, the just struggle of the arab people to recover the areas seized by israel,

and the struggle of the indo-chinese peoples. they resolutely condemned the presence of u.s. armed forces in viet nam and demanded their immediate withdrawal from there. the two parties held that the indo-chinese peoples should be left alone to decide their own affairs independently without interference from outside, just as the u.s. decided its own affairs. he said that the two parties supported the government of national union of cambodia led by samdech sihanouk and opposed the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak regime.

the ambassador praised the chinese people for the achievements they had made in all fields of work under the leadership of chairman mao. he said that china's great cultural revolution and the success of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china were the two most praiseworthy events. he acclaimed the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite in april this year. he congratulated chairman mao for his inspiring statement of may 20, 1970, to all peace-loving people of the world.

in his speech, vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei praised the long and heroic struggle jointly carried out by the people of tanganyika and zanzibar under the leadership of chairman nyerere and the t.a.n.u. and chairman karume and the afro-shirazi party against imperialist domination and for national independence.

he said that after the establishment of the united republic of tanzania, president nyerere, the t.a.n.u. and the afro-shirazi party had further led the tanzanian people and government in firmly upholding national independence and state sovereignty and, under the inspiration of the "arusha" declaration, in devoting themselves to national construction in a spirit of self-reliance and hard work, and continuous victories had been achieved. he added that in international affairs, tanzania had consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace and neutrality and against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and made positive contributions in supporting the african national liberation movements, the vietnamese struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the legitimate government of cambodia of samdech sihanouk and the arab people's struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and in promoting the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei warmly praised the outstanding contributions made by president nyerere in the development of sino-tanzanian friendly relations.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Tanzanian Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern Part of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

the tanzanian delegation which has come to china for the fourth meeting of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company left here today for a visit to nanking, shanghai, shaoshan and kwangchow in the company of tung hua-min, chinese managing director of the board of directors of the joint company. the delegation will leave for home after visiting these places.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Visit Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 8, 1970)

the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance, arrived in tientsin from peking this morning by special train for a visit in the company of fang yi and kuo lu, leading members of the chinese departments concerned. they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and over one thousand revolutionary people.

as minister jamal, minister mudenda and other distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests stepped down from the train, chih pi-ching, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, wang chen-tang, hsiang lin-jung, and chin lieh, leading members of the departments concerned in tientsin, went forward and warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests. the welcoming crowds shouted "long live the friendship between the peoples of china, tanzania and zambia exclamation" and other slogans expressing the chinese people's firm support for the people of tanzania and zambia in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a luncheon in honour of the tanzanian and zambian government delegations. wang yi, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and minister mudenda spoke on the occasion. they wished the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china, tanzania and zambia, and of the friendly cooperation between the three countries.

accompanied by vice-chairman chih pi-ching and others, the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests visited the third designing institute of the ministry of railways and the tientsin state-owned dyeing and printing plant. they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary workers and revolutionary engineers and technicians.

the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests left tientsin for peking by special train in the afternoon. they were warmly seen off at the railway station by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and more than one thousand revolutionary people.

US

Afro-American Struggle against Violent Repression Breaks Out in New Jersey

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

black people in asbury park in the state of new jersey waged fierce struggles on july 5 and 6 to protest against the policy of the reactionary ruling circles which has led to massive, prolonged unemployment among the afro-americans and against the authorities' refusal to improve the abominable housing conditions of the black masses, according to reports from washington.

on the first day, several hundred black people indignant at the reactionary rule of the monopolies poured into the streets to hold a powerful protest demonstration. the authorities arrested 20 demonstrators and sent in police and army reinforcements from the adjacent areas of the city. but the fascist repression aroused still greater indignation among the black masses. in defiance of a ban imposed by the reactionary authorities, they held new demonstrations on july 6, during which they used fire bottles, bricks and stones against the reactionary police in fierce battles. they also set fire to stores owned by white racists who ruthlessly exploit the black people.

Afro-Americans in Asbury Park Persevere in Struggle against Violent Repression

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

in defiance of brute force, the afro-americans in asbury park, new jersey, heroically persevered in their struggle against violent repression for three days running beginning july 5, according to reports reaching here.

the reactionary u.s. authorities dispatched large numbers of police to suppress the struggle, flagrantly opening fire at the afro-americans and wounding more than 100 of them. this was another exposure of the ugly fascist features of the nixon administration and another bloody crime committed by the u.s. ruling circles against the american people.

asbury park is a small town on the atlantic coast. it has a population of more than 20,000, 40 per cent of which are afro-americans. for along time, the afro-americans have lived in the slums in the west side of the town in most sordid living conditions. in the past few months, large numbers of afro-americans lost their jobs and life became ever more miserable. they are at the end of their perseverance.

on july 5 several hundred young afro-americans took to the streets to protest against the ruthless exploitation by the reactionary authorities and to demand employment and higher wages. the reactionary authorities called out a large police force to suppress them, blatantly imposing a curfew on the whole town and arbitrarily arresting over 20 afro-americans.

on the afternoon of july 6, more than 700 afro-americans took to the streets again. the reactionary authorities called in 200 state paratroopers and local police, who wearing helmets and armed with automatic rifles, submachine guns, tear gas and pepper gas, surrounded the afro-american quarter and suppressed the afro-americans sanguinarily. over 80 black people were arrested.

the dauntless afro-americans rose in struggle against violent repression. they heroically fought the reactionary police with stones, bottles and home-made fire bombs. they overturned a police car, beat up reactionary police and angrily set fire on stores owned by white racists. dense smoke and roaring fires belched out in the business section of the town. after several hours of furious fighting, the afro-americans finally drove all the police out of their quarter in the evening.

the afro-americans in asbury park continued their struggle on july 7. more than 1,000 of them gathered in the streets and held a protest rally. they put forth strong demands for the withdrawal of all state paratroopers from the town, immediate release of the arrested black people and increased wages for afro-american workers. they also expressed their determination to fight in unity.

scared out of their wits by the black people's heroic struggle, the reactionary authorities hurriedly called out over 400 paratroopers from nearby cities and towns who, together with 200 local policemen, conducted an even more brutal suppression in the afro-american quarter. the afro-american masses fought back tenaciously in self-defence. the reactionary authorities blatantly ordered the police to open fire wounding over 40 afro-americans including one seriously. then the police made mass arrests. on orders of the reactionary authorities, the police wounded about 150 afro-americans and arrest 200 in three days.

enraged by this fascist suppression, the afro-americans have valiantly taken up arms to fight the police. on the evening of july 7, the courageous afro-american snipers time and again severely punished the reactionary police with their accurate fire. the black people in asbury park are still persevering in the struggle now.

the nixon administration's reactionary policy of aggression abroad and fascist suppression at home has sharpened class contradiction unprecedentedly in the united states. a new revolutionary storm is shaping up among the afro-americans. a chief of police of asbury park admitted in reference to afro-american violent action that "every city feels it's going to come sooner or later." the fascist atrocities of the u.s. ruling circles will surely make the flames of the american revolutionary mass movement rage more and more furiously.

80,000 US Railwaymen Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

nearly 80,000 u.s. railwaymen went on strike yesterday in protest against the monopolies' reactionary measures to step up the onslaught on the workers. the strike was held after surmounting all kinds of obstacles put by the reactionary authorities, according to reports from washington.

the walk-out seriously affected the service of three railway companies in 16 states and dealt a new, heavy blow to the u.s. monopolies.

coming in the wake of the recent strikes by teamsters and coal miners, the strike was touched off by the railway monopolies' elimination of the firemen's jobs, a measure which gravely menaces the livelihood of 12,000 railwaymen throughout the country and has incurred strong indignation and dissatisfaction from the railroad workers.

as a result, traffic was paralysed or curtailed on three railroads -- the baltimore and ohio, the louisville and nashville and the southern pacific -- in 16 states in the eastern, southern and western parts of the united states, namely, maryland, new york, pennsylvania, west virginia, ohio, indiana, illinois, kentucky, alabama, florida, louisiana, texas, arizona, utah, california and oregon.

the railwaymen's struggle struck terror into the hearts of the ruling circles. shortly after the strike was announced, a federal judge hastily ordered the union involved to stop it. then u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon came out in person with the customary counter-revolutionary dual tactics. on the one hand, he ordered the strikers to go back to their jobs, while on the other, set up an "emergency board" to try to undermine their struggle through "talks".

the struggle not only dealt a head-on blow to the railroad monopolies, but also hit hard at the entire u.s. industry which depends upon the railroads for the supply of raw materials and the transportation of arms for the u.s. imperialist aggression in southeast asia.

in last january and march, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon had also stepped forward in person to try to wreck the railwaymen's strikes on the pretext that they violated "national interests". but fearing no threats and defying a ban by the reactionary authorities, the railwaymen went on strike again with resolve. this showed that no matter what counter-revolutionary dual tactics the nixon administration may resort to, it can never suppress the strong will of the american working class to fight against the monopolies.

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JAPAN

"Yellow Yankee" and "Diplomatic Blue-Book"

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, July 14, 1970)

The Korean Rodong Shinmoon published a commentary on July 10, sternly condemning the Japanese Sato Government for its recent publication of the so-called "diplomatic blue-book."

On July 11, at a reception given by the Korean Ambassador in China, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien also mentioned this blue-book, pointing out its "audacious ambition and extreme arrogance."

The Sato Government published this blue-book on last Tuesday. It was July 7, precisely the 33rd anniversary of the "July 7 Incident." The Sato clique is obviously holding an ulterior purpose by choosing this day to publish this report.

Moreover, the Sato clique specially arranged with Yen Chia-kan of the Chiang Kai-shek clique for an "interview" with the Emperor of Japan on that day, and the Emperor of Japan "listened" to a "report" by Yen Chia-kan. The implications of this are imaginable.

Sato declared at the end of last year that the "Pacific region has already entered a new age." Last month, he again approved an "automatic renewal" of the Japan-US Military Treaty. Japanese militarism not only has been revived, but also is baring its fangs and showing its claws.

The contents of this "diplomatic blue-book" can be boiled down to one point: it is an amazing exhibition of the Japanese militarist policy of expansion.

It not only repeats the militarist clamor for frenziedly hindering China in liberating her territory of Taiwan, hindering the reunification of Korea and expanding the war of aggression in Indo-China as contained in the Japan-US joint communique, but also screams more audaciously that Japan must "actively accomplish the ever-growing international task."

During the Second World War, Japan waged the war of aggression everywhere, boasting itself of being among the world's "powers" and being the world's "leader." Now it again does its utmost to disseminate the "big-nation concept" and puts forward the "big-nation doctrine."

The Japanese expansionists put forth the "Advocacy of War with Korea" when they began to invade Korea after the "Meiji Restoration." Now, a tune similar to the "doctrine of identity of security of Korea with Japan" is sung again in the "blue-book."

The "blue-book" also repeats Sato's old tune, "maintenance of security in Taiwan area is important to the security of Japan," showing once again their conspiracy to follow the US imperialist policy of aggression, to frenziedly invade China's sacred territory of Taiwan province and to continue acting as an enemy to the Chinese people.

The slogan "Yankee go home" has thundered all over the world. Even the Japanese newspapers have now admitted that the Japanese militarists have already been called "Yellow Yankees" in many places.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien has, in his speech, sternly warned the US-Japanese reactionaries not to miscalculate the current situation. In his commentary on the Japan-Chiang Kai-shek sinister meeting, Jen-min Jih-pao commentator has also pointed out that Japanese militarism will invariably be knocking its head against the wall should it embark again on the old road of aggression. (By Shih Chün-yü)

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SCIENCE

Make Revolution in Basic Theoretical Studies

- Investigation report of Institute of Plant Physiology of Chinese Academy of Science

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 3, 1970)

The Institute of Plant Physiology is taken to task in the following article for having allowed itself to be dominated by the "counter-revolutionary revisionist line" and having done nothing to benefit practical production in the more than ten years since its establishment.

The article claims that some progress has been made by the revolutionary scientific research personnel of the Institute since the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly in regard to work on chemical weed killers, insecticides, etc.--SCMP Ed.

The Institute of Plant Physiology of the Chinese Academy of Science is a basic theoretical research unit of biological science whose main concern is study of the basic theories of plant physiology and bacteriology. In the more than ten years after the establishment of the Institute, under the interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of scientific research, bourgeois academic "authorities" monopolized the power of science and technology, and the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines was

extremely violent. The masses said with indignation: "The Institute of Plant Physiology is unable to do any major work, but will not do minor work. It has produced several hundred theses which do not concern production practice. We can do better without such an institute."

In the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, the working class has gone up the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation of the superstructure, organized scientific and technical personnel to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, and carried out intensively and lastingly revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, bringing about a great change in their spiritual aspects.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have made a profound revolution respecting basic theoretical studies. In accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," they left their laboratories to put into effect the integration of intellectuals with workers, peasants and soldiers and combination of theory with practice, serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, and launched mass movements in a big way under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Within a short space of time they successfully completed more than 20 projects one after another, including production by a native method of insecticide "920" and its general application, chemical weed-killing on farmland...and others, which were enthusiastically acclaimed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. The revolutionary scientific research personnel said with deep understanding: "Our road becomes broader and broader as we progress. There is great hope for the Institute of Plant Physiology."

Great Achievement Is Possible Only by Serving Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "The question of 'for whom' is a basic question, a question of principle."

Should the basic theoretical science of plant physiology serve the poor and lower-middle peasants? A violent struggle has always gone on around this question. In the past more than ten years the Institute of Plant Physiology had squandered a large amount of manpower, materials and money of the State but had made very little useful contribution in return, simply because this fundamental question was not settled.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution the scientific research personnel of the Institute thoroughly criticized the preposterous view that "plant physiology is basic theory which can only explain but not transform the world," and realized that this preposterous view in fact opposed scientific research serving workers, peasants and soldiers and was an instrument through which a handful of people turned scientific research into a tool for winning personal fame and gain. Owing to the gradual establishment of the idea of serving workers, peasants and soldiers, many new things have appeared.

There is a bourgeois academic "authority" in the mineral nutrition laboratory of the Institute who called himself "cotton expert" and who had only personal fame and gain in mind in his laboratory and conservatory in the past. In all cotton growing areas in our country there was a "red leaf stem-blight disease" which was a principal disease that affected increase of cotton production. For a long time the poor and lower-middle peasants of all parts of the country had urgently wanted a method of prevention and treatment of this disease.

The so-called "cotton expert," however, had never seen this disease. He declared it was "premature aging," a "physiological disease" and a "pathological disease." Finally he resorted to the usual trick of bourgeois "authorities" by declaring that it was an "incurable disease." Under the pretext that it had "no theoretical value," he then shelved this important practical problem.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary scientific research personnel of the Mineral Nutrition Laboratory criticized the preposterous view of the "expert" and "authority" and realized that successful treatment of the "red leaf stem-blight disease" was required for production and demanded by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They said resolutely, "The 'expert' and 'authority' would not do it, but we will!"

The several young scientific research personnel left the nutrition laboratory that seriously lacked "nutrition" and went deep among the poor and lower-middle peasants to take in "political nutrition" and carry out research on the prevention and treatment of the "red leaf stem-blight disease" of cotton. They settled for three years in succession in Shapei brigade of Shahsi commune, T'aich'uang, Kiangsu Province, eating, living, laboring, studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, and criticizing the bourgeoisie together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, established a "three-in-one" scientific experiment group with poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay, and took part in every step of management from sowing to harvest.

Through earnest investigation and study and by means of consulting with the poor and lower-middle peasants on everything of importance, they finally succeeded in finding out the law of the incidence of the disease from the complete cycle of production. Having found the cause of the disease, they were able to reduce it by a marked degree by very simple means. As a result of the solution of the problem of prevention and treatment of the "red leaf stem-blight disease," the brigade is able to increase its output of cotton and the effort is praised by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

Comrade Ku A-t'ao, an activist in living study and living application of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, said, "In the past Liu Shao-ch'i wanted you shut up in a small office with your scientific research, and you would not know anything that happened in rural villages. Now you closely follow Chairman Mao and come to the rural villages to carry out scientific research. That is good."

The "chemical weed-killing" group of the Institute of Plant Physiology was set up by a bourgeois "authority" who had the idea that "if I do not do this, someone else will take it away from me" and who tried to monopolize this particular area of research.

"Chemical weed-killing" was a problem closely connected with production practice, but under the control of the bourgeois "authority," it was trapped in bottles and pots in darkened rooms and conservatories, where people were engaged in such empty and abstruse study of "structural function," "functional control," etc. Even when these people went to the countryside to "squat at a spot," they merely moved their laboratory to a rural village, where only a handful of men sprayed weed-killers. When they obtained some little data, they would "return to headquarters" where in their spacious offices they began to write "specialized treatises" on chemical weed-killing. These the poor and lower-middle peasants did not understand at all and were unable to make use of, and as a result "agricultural production and scientific research were as widely separated as ever."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, comrades of the "Chemical Weed-killing" group went deep into the three major revolutionary movements in rural areas, where they voluntarily received re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants and thoroughly changed their old ideas. They received a particularly profound education from the poor and lower-middle peasants of a production team in Anhwei Province who, relying on their own efforts and working hard, carried out scientific experiment on "chemical weed-killing."

This production team had suffered from natural disasters for four years successively but did not ask the State for aid although collective funds were seriously lacking. Some of the members of the team sold eggs and pigs to raise money for their work, and others put money reserved for building houses into the project. In this way they solved the problem of funds in a few days by relying on their own effort.

The profound proletarian feeling of the poor and lower-middle peasants of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, to Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line gave the revolutionary scientific research personnel profound education. In order that the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants might sooner and better use "chemical weed-killers," they disregarded their own illnesses and the danger of contracting schistosomiasis, did not ask for public aid, developed the thoroughly revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," and insisted on fighting on the first line of production.

In less than half a year they separately went to squat at spots in Anhwei, Kiangsi, Shanghai and other areas, took part in the whole course of "chemical weed-killing," did away with "experiment in the first year, demonstration in the second, and popularization in the third" and such rules and regulations that bound the masses hand and foot, coordinated spots with areas,

carried out research while summing up results and popularizing them, and wrote a "Manual of Chemical Weed-Killing for Farms" in a short time.

Even before the pamphlet was published, the poor and lower-middle peasants had already ordered 50,000 copies of it. This figure exceeded the sum total of the circulation of the more than 400 "theses" and "treatises" produced since the inauguration of the Institute. The popularity of the booklet created an excellent situation for the extension and popularization of the work of "chemical weed-killing" and enabled the work to produce good results.

The poor and lower-middle peasants are enthusiastic about "chemical weed-killing." They said in warm praise: "Chemical weed-killers are good. They do not harm rice seedlings but kill only weed. Now it is no longer necessary to weed the fields by hand or bend our backs doing it. The cost is low but the yield is high, thanks to the good leadership provided by Chairman Mao."

The scientific research personnel said with deep understanding: "We have left the asphalt roads and embarked on the 'May 7' road indicated by Chairman Mao. The more we progress, the more we know we have taken the right direction. The more we go forward, the broader we think the road becomes."

Work Can Develop Extensively Only Through Vigorous Mass Movement

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "A revolutionary war is a war of the masses. Only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them will it be possible to prosecute the war." Is it necessary to carry out socialist great cooperation and launch a mass movement in a big way by relying on the worker-peasant-soldier masses in scientific research work? This represents an important aspect of the struggle between the two lines in scientific research.

Under the influence of the revisionist line for scientific research, the bourgeois academic "authorities" of the Institute of Plant Physiology manufactured various preposterous theories, saying outrageously that "agricultural production has fallen behind plant physiology studies," that "the principal problem of agricultural production is the extremely low cultural level of the peasants, who do not understand theory," etc., in an effort to oppose the development of the mass movement of scientific research. Under the interference of this line, scientific research was led to a dreary cul-de-sac, producing less, slower, poorer and costlier results.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary scientific research workers shattered these spiritual fetters and came out of their laboratories to launch a large-scale mass movement, bringing a new, vigorous situation to the Institute of Plant Physiology.

The Bacteriology Department, being engaged in "research behind closed doors" in the past, was unable to accomplish anything useful. At the end of 1967, the revolutionary scientific research workers walked out of their laboratories, went deep into the first line of production, and, on the basis of the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants, undertook the study of prevention and treatment of insect pests with the use of an insect-killing bacillus. They criticized the erroneous view by which they regard themselves as "Chuko Liangs (wise men)" and the masses as so many "A Tou (fools)." Under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, they developed socialist great cooperation and very soon formed a cooperative network for the study of the insect-killing bacillus comprising factories, people's communes, finance and trade agencies, institutions of higher learning, and scientific research units. Each of these had its own share of work, but they worked in cooperation and joined in the mass movement in a big way, thus fully embodying the advantages of the socialist system and greatly speeding up the study, production, and use of the insect-killing bacillus.

The research work on insecticide "920" was the same. In 1958, the year of the big leap forward, the revolutionary scientific research workers of the Institute of Plant Physiology, guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's great call, "Break superstition, liberate thinking," began the study of insecticide "920." They produced some results in production by a native method and application and popularization of the insecticide. However, a handful of bourgeois academic "authorities" who opposed the mass movement killed the results under the pretext of having to carry on theoretical studies.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution movement the revolutionary scientific research workers criticized the "expert line" and shattered the view that scientific work was "esoteric." Under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, they joined last year the great cooperative group on insecticide "920" organized by the revolutionary committee of the Bureau of Agriculture of Shanghai, in which the No. 3 Pharmaceutical Works of Shanghai, Futan University, College of Agriculture, East China Teachers Academy, Shanghai Polytechnic, Normal College, and four other units took part.

Relying on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, they soon succeeded in solving the problem of falling bolls with the use of insecticide "920." Under the leadership of revolutionary committees of various levels of Shanghai, the research work soon spread over all hsien of Shanghai. Experiments in protecting cotton bolls with insecticide "920" were carried out over an area of nearly 10,000 mow. These experiments far exceeded in quantity, extent and scope past experiments which had been carried out in flower pots or limited areas.

The scientific research personnel realized that "conclusions" reached and "theses" written in the past on the basis of 10 to 20 flowers, with which they tried to "explain the world," were self-deception and deception of other people, that it was impossible to find out the internal laws of objective things by this means, that the present experiments with "920" had provided

them with a large amount of data within a broad scope as a result of consideration of soil fertility, variety, climate, and other factors, and that conclusions reached in this way alone could correctly explain the world and help to transform the world effectively.

Insecticide "920" was at first only tried on cotton. When the masses began to understand and master the properties of insecticide "920," they "advanced on all areas and sectors--on the depth and breadth of production--where they could give full play to their strength." They voluntarily extended the experiments to grains, vegetables and other farm crops. They even brushed aside rules and applied it to the breeding of livestock.

These wonderful achievements in research on the "insect-killing bacillus" and insecticide "920" were something which the bourgeois academic "authorities" did not even dare to imagine. They were a powerful criticism against the "expert line."

After the vigorous development of mass character scientific experiments, what are we going to do with the specialized scientific research teams? How should the relations between the masses and the specialized teams be handled?

Facts show that instead of having nothing to do, the specialized scientific research teams are required to go deeper into a host of problems. For example, after the popularization of application of insecticide "920" in agriculture, the poor and lower-middle peasants have put forward many new problems, such as: Why melons and fruits, when treated with "920," grow larger but lose much of their taste? How can they be made to grow larger and also tastier? Why do cotton bolls grow smaller and less numerous at the upper part of the cotton tree when it is treated with "920," although bolls at the lower part are firmer? How is the problem to be solved? How is the "eight-character charter" to be implemented in its totality and the output-increasing effect of insecticide "920" to be given full play? Questions like these set new problems for the study and application of basic theories.

The revolutionary scientific research personnel of the Institute said with deep understanding: "The worker-peasant-soldier masses constitute the main force for scientific experiment. Without this main force, we shall be able to accomplish nothing. Empty talk about 'theory' and 'elevation' without universalization and popularization is only a brightly colored soap bubble."

Unlimited Vitality Is Possible Only If Theory Is Combined With Practice

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Knowledge begins with practice. Theoretical knowledge is gained through practice and must go back to practice." Chairman Mao's teaching shows the relationship between theory and practice. The bourgeois academic "authorities," however, did

exactly the opposite for a long time. Under the banner of "theoretical study," they opposed making theoretical study serve production practice. They put forward the preposterous view of "theory--practice--theory," looked for problems from scientific journals and data from bottles and pots, and promoted the subjective idealism of "bold hypothesis, but careful search for proof."

There is a bourgeois academic "authority" who bored into "foreign journals" on the one hand and went into bottles and pots on the other, took the stand of "foreigners," acted on subjective, unreal ideas, held the banner of "high yield for crops," and put forward so-called "colony physiology" and "mathematical control" to frighten the poor and lower-middle peasants. They made some joss sticks with saw-dust and burnt them in the fields, claiming that they would increase the carbon dioxide in the soil and lead to high yield of food crops. They even sprayed the wheat with a liquid in fire extinguishers, saying that this might improve photo-synthesis. Such things are not theoretical study at all but are completely and wholly bourgeois idealist "pseudo science." Such theoretical "study tends to do no good to the proletariat, and must absolutely not be tolerated.

The study of the mechanism of photosynthesis in the Institute of Plant Physiology in the past was a typical case of separation of theory from practice. During the great cultural revolution, the revolutionary scientific research workers criticized the bourgeois idealist conception of science that separated theory from practice. They combined short-term objects with long-range ones, so that the study of the mechanism of photosynthesis might serve production practice.

In the study of the mechanism of photosynthesis they required a drug, ATP, as a high energy phosphorus key (高能磷键), a drug that was also urgently needed in medicine. However, the production of this drug fell far behind the needs of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Having learned of this situation, comrades of the study group on the mechanism of photosynthesis resolved to open a new way for the synthesis of ATP with photosynthesis. They went deep into factories to work together with the workers and carried out biological synthesis by making use of certain discarded materials. They soon succeeded in their experiment. The product was checked by the departments concerned and was found to be quite satisfactory. Production of ATP by their method resulted in high output, low costs, and a saving of materials. Moreover, the technological process was simple and easy to popularize.

Through this research work, theoretical study is made to serve production practice closely on the one hand, and on the other hand the drug urgently needed for the work can be produced, promoting the long-term study of the mechanism of photosynthesis.

In the course of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary scientific research workers of the Institute of Plant Physiology gained profound understanding of the relationship between theory and practice.

They said: "In criticizing 'pure theoretical study' that is separated from practice, we must not neglect the theoretical study that is related to practice. When we are tackling,together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, problems that urgently require to be solved, we must not forget the long-range theoretical research work that is of great significance to production practice."

Having mastered a large amount of practical knowledge, they have also found the direction of theoretical research work. For example, in the course of popularizing "chemical weed-killing," comrades of the "chemical weed-killing" group found that the scarcity and lack of variety of "chemical weed-killers" was the principal contradiction at the moment. Accordingly they were prepared to set up, by utilizing our rich chemical industrial resources, chemical by-products and the "three wastes" of the chemical industry, a system of weed-killers adapted to our agricultural production. To attain this object, it is necessary to develop basic theoretical studies on chemical structure and function. Such basic theoretical studies come out of practice and closely serve production practice. Their object is clear and their direction is right, and they have unlimited vitality. The revolutionary scientific research personnel realize from practice that "It is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that has saved plant physiology. It is the workers, peasants and soldiers who give new life to plant physiology."

(Our Own Correspondent)

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INCREASING PRODUCTION

Unlimited Potential in Continuing Revolution

by

Mass Criticism Group of Machiak'ou Brigade, Antz'u Hsien, Hopei

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 3, 1970)

There is no limit to production-increase, claims the following article which attacks those who think "production has reached the ceiling." In support of its claim, the article quotes Mao as having said, "In the sphere of production struggle and scientific experiment, mankind always develops ceaselessly and so does the world of nature. They will never stop at the same level." --SCMP Ed.

When output reaches a certain point, can it continue to leap forward and continue to grow?

Advocates of the theory that "production has reached the ceiling" say: "No. Output is already high and potentials are more or less exhausted. It is difficult to get more increases."

We think that such a view is not in conformity with the law of development of objective things and runs counter to Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, that it is a stumbling block in the way of big leap forward of industrial and agricultural production, and that it must be criticized and repudiated.

Objections? Then study Chairman Mao's great teaching and look at the facts.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the sphere of production struggle and scientific experiment, mankind always develops ceaselessly and so does the world of nature. They will never stop at the same level."

Countless facts attest to the incomparable correctness of this scientific conclusion of the great leader Chairman Mao. Take our own brigade for instance. In the year of the rural socialist education movement, we won an historically unprecedented bumper harvest, with the average per mow output of grain reaching 400 catties. We triumphantly crossed the Yellow River.

At that time, advocates of the "production has reached the ceiling" theory said, "All the potential of our brigade is now tapped. Output cannot be higher."

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, however, repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Of all things in the world, man is the most valuable. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, so long as there are men, there will be no earthly miracle that cannot be worked." Firmly believing that potentials were inexhaustible and that output could surely continue to increase,they spurred their horses on and continued to go forward. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, they severely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, further implemented Chairman Mao's guideline of "self-reliance" and "fighting hard amid adverse conditions," vigorously implemented the "eight-character charter" for agriculture, improved farming techniques, and carried out scientific farming. As a result, output went up more than once, with the average per mow output reaching 450 catties in 1969.

Thus it may be seen that provided man's thinking has not "reached the ceiling," production can develop ceaselessly, and that so long as man continues to make revolution, potentials can never be exhausted.

It is obvious that potentials cannot be exhausted and production can continue to rise. Why then can there be the theory, "Production has reached the ceiling"?

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The ultimate object of all communists is to strive hard to bring about ultimately a socialist society and a communist society." Advocates of the theory that "production has reached the ceiling" are in essence advocates of the theory that "the revolution has reached the end." They lack ideological preparedness for continuing to make revolution. As soon as some achievement is made, they would feel smugly satisfied and stop going forward. They fail to see that imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries in the world are not yet eliminated, or that our tasks are still very heavy and we still have a long way to go on the road of revolution.

Production can ceaselessly leap forward or production has reached the ceiling. These two views represent two ways of thinking, two lines, two world outlooks. The former view sees first of all the human factor and realizes that the deciding factor in a leap forward in production is men armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung. With such men resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's great guideline of "self-reliance" and "fighting hard under adverse conditions," it will be possible to move mountains and fill up seas, change heaven and earth, overcome difficulties no matter how great they may be, and increase production again and again. This is the way of thinking of the proletariat and the viewpoint of dialectical materialism.

The latter view, on the other hand,is a way of thinking of the bourgeoisie and a metaphysical viewpoint. In reality it is an expression of arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "conditions above all" doctrine which sees only matter but not

man. Those who hold this view see only the "ceiling" and think only about "self." They regard this "ceiling" as something absolute and cannot be exceeded. Accordingly they make no further effort, stop at where they are, are satisfied with the status quo and will not seek improvement.

The theory that "production has reached the ceiling" is the arch enemy of the continuing revolution and any leap forward of industrial and agricultural production. It must be thoroughly eradicated.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The masses of the people have infinite creative power." In the new upsurge of leap forward of industrial and agricultural production at present, we must arm our heads with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, relate our work to the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic thought, "Prepare for war, prepare for bad years, and do everything for the people, trust the masses and rely on them, regard our achievements as a starting point and accomplish still greater achievements to win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland!

* * *

MAO ON INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE

Historical Law, Universal Truth

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1970)

following is an article entitled "historical law, universal truth" written by chu hang-pin, a member of the workers and p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team in the aeronautical engineering institute of peking:

in the new upsurge of the vigorous anti-u.s. struggle waged by the world people, the great leader chairman mao issued a solemn statement which points out: "innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

this brilliant thesis formulated by chairman mao is a scientific summing-up of the developments of the international situation in the past 25 years after the second world war. it is another illustrious manifestation of his consistent thinking on having firm belief in the strength of the masses of the people and despising imperialism and all reactionaries. it is indeed an unbreakable, universally applicable truth.

innumerable facts in china and abroad, past and present, have eloquently borne out the absolute correctness of this thesis. under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people waged a long-term people's war. they started with only a very small people's army and a very small revolutionary base. but, after a protracted armed struggle, the revolutionary forces grew from weak to strong, from small to big, until they defeated the japanese imperialists who had been high and mighty for a time, and afterwards destroyed the eight million chiang kai-shek bandit troops armed with american weapons and overthrew the chiang kai-shek rule, making u.s. imperialism tumble from its zenith which it had just reached. the iron fact that the chinese revolutionary forces have grown from small to big and from weak to strong and that under the leadership of the chinese communist party, china as a weak, semi-colonial and semi-feudal country was able to defeat the imperialists and reactionaries armed to the teeth is itself a valuable experience for the oppressed nations of the world in their struggle against aggression and enslavement by the imperialist powers. relying on their own strength and undaunted by brute force, the heroic albanian people dared to take up arms and persist in guerrilla warfare, fought a bitter, protracted war against enemies many times stronger, and finally defeated the german and italian fascist aggressors who had been overweening for a time. since then, the albanian people with pick in one hand and rifle in the other have fought indomitably against the imperialists and their running dogs. this heroic "land of mountain eagle" has thus defeated the aggression of strong foreign enemies and become "a great beacon of socialism in europe" towering to the skies like a lofty mountain by the side of the adriatic sea. with one heart and one mind, the people of both south and north viet nam have been fighting a protracted war of resistance.

after driving the japanese and french imperialists out of their country, they have held aloft the great banner of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, badly battering the most ferocious u.s. imperialists. the vietnamese people have become stronger and stronger in the course of the just war against aggression. they have held the initiative on the battlefield firmly in their hands and created an excellent situation through fighting, thus setting a brilliant example of a small nation defeating the aggression by a big nation. in the korean war, the korean and chinese people fought shoulder to shoulder and after three years of bitter struggle they beat black and blue the troops of the united states and 15 of its satellite countries as well as the south korean puppet troops. having suffered disastrous defeats, u.s. imperialism had to sign in humiliation the armistice agreement at the very place where it launched the aggressive war. not long ago, while stepping up its aggression against viet nam and laos, the nixon government flagrantly dispatched its troops to invade cambodia. this has evoked the inveterate hatred of the three indo-chinese peoples for their common enemy and made them fight in unity. the valiant patriotic armed forces and people of south viet nam, laos and cambodia have won brilliant victories. nixon tried to extricate himself from his predicament in viet nam by dispatching troops to cambodia. but contrary to his wishes, he is finding himself in a more and more difficult position. the people of algeria and some other african countries, by taking up arms and persisting in protracted wars of resistance, have driven out aggressors and won national independence. in latin america, the "backyard" of the united states, the people of various countries would not submit themselves to the bullying and trampling by "uncle sam". they have risen in struggle and dare to twist the tail of the paper tiger u.s. imperialism. the vigorous development of the world people's revolutionary struggle has pushed the huge monster u.s. imperialism into a terrible plight. u.s. imperialism is meeting with setbacks everywhere. chairman mao has put it well: "it becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind." it has repeatedly revealed its true features as a paper tiger. the history after the second world war was one in which the people of various countries kept defeating the aggressors through revolutionary wars and small and weak nations kept defeating the aggression by big and strong nations.

chairman mao teaches that "the contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale." the imperialists, though outwardly strong, are a band of gangsters barbarous and aggressive by nature. their wars of aggression against weak and small nations in the interests of a handful of monopoly capitalists are reactionary and unjust wars running counter to the law of historical development. therefore, they are bound to arouse strong opposition among the oppressed peoples and indignant condemnation among the people in their own countries, thereby landing themselves in a dilemma and isolation, beset with troubles internally and externally. the wars waged by the people of weak and small nations for self-defence and national liberation and against aggression are progressive and just wars conforming to the trend of the historical development. therefore, they are bound to receive genuine support and assistance

from the people of their own countries. chairman mao says that "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support." this is an extremely important factor contributing to the defeat of a strong nation by a weak and the defeat of a big nation by a small.

"big" and "small", "strong" and "weak" -- they are at all times relative to each other and may transform themselves into each other. the people of a small country can get rid of enslavement by a big country and grasp their destiny in their own hands if only they unite in a common fight. unity is strength. the strength of many small countries united is greater than that of a big country; the strength of many weak countries united is greater than that of a strong country; the united strength of small and weak countries and big countries upholding justice is even more powerful; the people of the whole world united will form a vast ocean to drown imperialism and they will defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. u.s. imperialism the huge monster can be split up and defeated. the people of asia, africa, latin america and other areas can defeat u.s. imperialism bit by bit with some people striking at its head and others striking at its feet and in this way they will finally destroy it completely. as u.s. imperialism is trying ambitiously to dominate the whole globe, committing aggression, establishing military bases and antagonizing the people everywhere, it has a battle front far too long and its troop strength is scattered far too sparsely. taken as a whole, it looks like a huge monster, but looked at in each particular locality, it cannot afford to ward off the resistance put up by so many people in those small countries which are victims of its aggression. what's more, it is suffering adversity in many aspects: its troops are fighting an unjust war, are in a low morale, are not familiar with the local terrains, and find it hard to do long-distance transportation especially in the supply of provisions. all this has landed u.s. imperialism in an inferior position. that is why we say that swashbuckling though imperialism may seem ostensibly, it is decadent and vulnerable and is not powerful at all. from many revolutionary wars we can see that the people of a small and weak country will surely overcome step by step the disadvantage of being "weak" and "small" and grow from small and weak to big and strong, from an inferior position to a superior one, and finally defeat the aggression of a big country so long as they persevere in a protracted people's war under the leadership of a staunch revolutionary party.

chairman mao's brilliant thesis that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big" reveals to us an irresistible law of history and a universal truth. it has now become the greatest encouragement to the present-day revolutionary struggle of all oppressed nations and people in the world, especially those in asia, africa and latin america who are fed up with imperialist aggression and bullying. the time when small and weak nations were dictated to and partitioned by others is gone for ever. the revolution is forging ahead and the people are advancing. the wheels of history are rolling forward in the direction pointed out by the great teacher chairman mao tsetung.

BALLET

Peking Papers Carry Full Text of Choreography and Stage Photos of Modern Revolutionary Ballet "The Red Detachment of Women" (May, 1970 Stage Version)

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1970)

the "people's daily" and other peking papers on july 7 and 8 devoted more than five pages altogether to the full text of the choreography and 96 stage photographs of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" (may, 1970 stage version). the choreography was first published in the latest issue of the journal "red flag".

the choreography is preceded by the following quotations from chairman mao tsetung: "without a people's army the people have nothing", "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them" and "every communist must grasp the truth, 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun'."

the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women", re-written collectively by the china dance drama troupe, is the first revolutionary ballet in the history of mankind in praise of the worker, peasant and soldier heroes. it was created under the close attention of our great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. in 1964, chairman mao gave the brilliant instruction concerning "the red detachment of women": "the orientation is correct, the revolutionization successful and the artistic quality good." inspired by this great instruction, efforts have been made to polish and refine this modern revolutionary ballet to bring it to ever greater perfection and it now shines even more brightly.

the ballet is set in the second revolutionary civil war period (1927-1937). through describing the birth, growth and maturing of a "red company of women", a revolutionary armed unit under the leadership of the chinese communist party, it reveals, in the light of mao tsetung thougnt, the main class contradiction in the period and the fundamental way of settling it. the ballet vividly demonstrates the great truth that in order to seize political power, the proletariat must have a revolutionary party built on the revolutionary theory and in the revolutionary style of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, it must have a people's army under the absolute leadership of this revolutionary party and it must mobilize and rely on the masses and build stable rural revolutionary base areas to wage people's war.

through the portrayal of hung chang-ching, party representative of the "red company of women", and wu ching-hua, a poor peasant's daughter cruelly oppressed from childhood who is educated by the party to become a staunch and brave red woman fighter, the ballet warmly sings the praises of the proletarian heroes armed with mao tsetung thought. the birth of this modern revolutionary ballet has enabled the proletarian heroes to take firm possession of the ballet stage. this represents a great revolution in which the proletariat overthrows the bourgeoisie in the realm of stage art and marks a great starting-point in making ballet serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

INDUSTRY

Peking Industry Forges Ahead in First Half of Year

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1970)

peking is in a new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction and the situation in industry, capital construction and transport and communications was excellent in the first half of this year. with the attention of our great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, the working class held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and unswervingly carried out chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

total value of industrial output in the first half of the year was 53 per cent of the whole year's target.

this was 30 per cent higher than the same period of last year, and equal to the total value of output for 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the output of major products topped 50 per cent of the 1970 plan. they are coal, steel, rolled steel, power, machine tools, cement, chemical fertilizer, cotton yarn and cloth. quality of products has risen steadily, variety increased and consumption of material dropped remarkably. the transportation and communications departments raised efficiency. freight haulage by train was 19 per cent higher than the same period of last year. construction of major capital construction projects is being greatly speeded up.

industrial production has risen each month since last march and reached an all-time high. the solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" issued by our great leader chairman mao on may 20 inspired the workers who responded to chairman mao's great fighting call. they were determined to support the great struggle of the people of the world by grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. as a result, the city's industrial production took a new leap forward.

struggle-criticism-transformation has achieved new successes. with class struggle as the key link, the workers in a deep-going and sustained way criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and undertook the struggle between the two lines in the economic sphere. chairman mao's line, principles and policies for socialist construction took deeper root in the hearts of the people and become their conscious action. many enterprises carried out a great debate on whether to "always ask for things from higher levels" or "work with our own hands", whether to "depend on outside help" or "rely on ourselves" and whether to "lay undue stress on big things and go in for foreign standards" or "start with simple and indigenous methods and combine them with modern ones". this raised the workers' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. the workers did away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds. they worked hard and make many important new achievements. the semi-conductor

equipment plant in the western part of the city, a small workshop making scales and balances in the past, now has in serial production precision diffusion furnaces with automatic temperature control. it recently trial-produced new-type portable all-transistor diffusion furnaces. the peking badminton racket factory, peking brush factory and four other small factories, with the help of the peking no. 3 machine tool plant, turned out a silicon-controlled multiple-purpose machine tool which can be used for turning, milling, boring, grinding, drilling and other metal cutting, and for direct current electric welding and for charging batteries.

acting in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in industry developed a high tide in the socialist revolutionary emulation movement by further arousing the masses in the first half of this year. this stimulated the mass drive for technical innovations and the mass movement for increasing production and practising economy.

in their efforts to catch up with and outstrip advanced world levels, the masses sharply criticized rightist, conservative ideas such as "no further increase in production is possible under present circumstances" and "all potential has been tapped". by concentrating their efforts on key problems, the workers undertook coordinated battles to develop the electronics industry, the petroleum chemical industry and mine construction. as a result, these industries have made big progress within a short space of time.

in a matter of a few months, the city has put an end in the electronics industry to the situation that only a few factories could produce the needed basic raw materials and semi-processed materials. now these are being produced also by coal mines, chemical works, glass factories, iron and steel plants, wineries and even by community-run workshops. as a result, peking's output of polycrystalline silicon and monocrystalline silicon has at least doubled and there has been a marked increase in the output and variety of radio elements and parts.

while increasing production, the masses have explored the potential of warehouses, economized on the use of material and used substitutes for certain raw materials in the revolutionary spirit of diligence and frugality. in the first half of this year, the city recovered 210,000 tons of iron and steel from scrap heaps, and saved 500,000 tons of coal and 250 million kilowatt hours of electricity. this was effective help to industrial and agricultural production.

in their efforts to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels, industrial enterprises have widely organized "three-in-one combination" groups with veteran workers as the backbone to carry out technical innovations in line with chairman mao's great teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry". these groups have worked to improve the design of the products and technological processes, working out and introducing advanced techniques. this has helped raise productivity greatly and cut the consumption of raw material. after making 74 major technical innovations on complete sets of imported equipment, the peking organic chemical works raised the productivity 40 per cent above designed capacity.

AGRICULTURE

Southwest China Province Reports Excellent Harvests

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 10, 1970)

by going all out and aiming high, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of various nationalities in yunnan province, southwest china, scored new victories in farm production this year and the situation is excellent.

total output of summer crops surpassed the peak year in the province. total output of rape seed was 30 per cent over last year's. the early rice yield was above last year's by a big margin. over 2,530,000 hectares of late rice, maize, coarse cereals and other autumn crops are now growing well.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of various nationalities have run many mao tsetung thought study classes since the beginning of this year under the leadership of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels. they conscientiously study chairman mao's great teachings on "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", on self-reliance and hard struggle. with invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they vehemently criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. a new upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production was set into motion throughout the province.

last winter and this spring, more than one million people were out building fields that give high and stable yields.

in snow-capped mountains and deep ravines, people of all nationalities worked in the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they hewed thousands of ditches on precipitous cliffs and built terraced fields on rock-strewn mountain slopes.

last winter and this spring, the whole province started with small and medium-sized water conservancy works totalling more than 190,000 items. more than four times as many projects were started and completed as in the corresponding period the previous year. an additional 66,000 hectares of farmland was brought under irrigation last winter and this spring, more than double the amount for the corresponding period of the year before. besides, more than 80,000 hectares were either levelled or changed into paddy fields or terraced fields, 2.5 times the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year.

following chairman mao's instruction "we must pay close attention to grain", the people's communes in yunnan have expanded the acreage under summer-sown crops.

commune members of tai nationality in mengla county of the hsishuang panna autonomous chou made full use of local natural resources to raise the percentage of double-crop fields. they have nearly doubled the acreage sown to two crops of rice this year. the newly-built paddy fields and terraced fields and the newly-completed water conservancy projects equal the aggregate number built in all the years since liberation.

as the rainy season set in earlier than usual in the province this year, summer grain crops ripened rather slowly. as a result, the three major tasks of summer ploughing, summer sowing and field management were concentrated and called for much manpower. but the vast number of communist party members, revolutionary cadres and commune members worked in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. fighting round the clock in a race against time, they first concentrated on the harvesting and sowing. by mid-june, they had completed most of the planting of autumn crops 15 days ahead of schedule, thus laying the basis for good harvests for the whole year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Lin Piao Sends Comrade Balluku Warmest Greetings on 27th Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1970)

comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of defence of the people's republic of albania, extending warmest greetings on the 27th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army. the message reads:

tirana

vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of defence of the people's republic of albania

dear comrade beqir balluku,

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the fraternal albanian people's army, i, on behalf of the chinese people and the chimese people's liberation army, extend warmest festival greetings to the heroic people and people's army of albania.

the albanian people is a great people, and the albanian people's army is a heroic army.

under the leadership of the glorious albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's army has in protracted revolutionary struggles overwhelmed all enemies by its dauntless proletarian revolutionary spirit, and has advanced continuously from victory to victory.

during the second world war, the albanian people's army, together with the albanian people, rose to resist the german and italian fascist aggressors and, after waging most arduous armed struggle, finally defeated these two ferocious enemies, winning the greatest victory in the history of the struggle for the liberation of albania and setting a fine example showing that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big.

since the liberation of the motherland, the albanian people's army, closely united with the albanian people, has held high the great banner against imperialism and revisionism, and defying pressure and abuse, steadfastly and indomitably defended marxism-leninism, foiled the subversive and disruptive schemes by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and built albania into an impregnable, revolutionary red bulwark.

in recent years, under the guidance of the marxist-leninist programme for struggle set at the fifth congress of the albanian

party of labour, the albanian people's army has, together with the albanian people, deepened the revolutionization movement and persevered in giving prominence to proletarian politics, thereby raising the political and ideological consciousness of all commanders and fighters, strengthening national defence, promoting preparedness against war, and giving powerful impetus to the building of the whole army along the line of revolutionization and militancy.

the glorious fighting course the albanian people and the albanian people's army have passed through eloquently shows that without a people's army the people have nothing. a nation, big or small, is certainly able to defeat any powerful enemy, smash subversion and sabotage by imperialism, revisionism and all reaction and make great contributions to the defence of marxism-leninism and to the cause of world revolution if only it has a staunch marxist-leninist political party, closely relies on the people, dares to take up arms, grasps in its own hands the destiny of the country and builds a genuine people's army.

the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army highly admire the great revolutionary courage of the albanian people and the albanian people's army, are greatly inspired by the brilliant victories they have won in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and are deeply convinced that albania, the great socialist beacon in europe, will surely shine with increasing magnificence.

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, recently pointed out: "a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." the people of the three indo-chinese countries have repeatedly scored major victories in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the struggle of the people of korea, japan and all asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is surging ahead. the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism is developing vigorously. the masses of the people in asia, africa and latin america are persisting in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and winning repeated victories. the people of europe, north america and oceania are awakening day by day. in the united states, the revolutionary waves set in motion by the mass of students, black people and workers against aggression, against racial discrimination and against fascist rule are sweeping the whole country. the struggle of the people of all the european countries against the plot of u.s. imperialism and its collaborators to use military blocs to divide up spheres of influence between them, and against the revival of west german militarism by u.s. imperialism is becoming broader and deeper. under the pounding of the revolutionary torrents, the day of the complete downfall of u.s. imperialism is not far off, and those who work hand in glove with it will absolutely come to no good end.

u.s.-led imperialism is frantically engaging in arms expansion and war preparations in order to suppress people's revolution and contend for world hegemony. as comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, recently pointed out, "we should never forget for a single moment also to be vigilant. there are in the world enemies of the peoples and of socialism who are hatching plots against the freedom and independence of the peoples and waging wars against them." the revolutionary people must never slacken their vigilance, but be prepared at all times to deal resolute blows at those maniacs who dare to unleash wars of aggression.

the great sino-albanian friendship founded by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha established close bonds between the peoples and armies of the two countries. the peoples and armies of our two countries are the closest brothers and the most reliable comrades-in-arms. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will always remain united as one with the albanian people and the albanian people's army, fight shoulder to shoulder with them and march forward arm in arm in the great struggle against u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction till final victory.

lin piao
minister of national defence of the people's republic of china
peking
july 9, 1970

Albanian Military Attache Gives Reception in Peking Warmly Celebrating 27th Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1970)

avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china, gave a reception here this evening warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

attending the reception were kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a., and wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in china, and other comrades of the embassy were present.

the reception was permeated with the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and two armies of china and albania. comrade hakani and comrade huang yung-sheng spoke.

comrade hakani said that the albanian people's army, personally founded by comrade enver hoxha and built up in the flames of the war of national liberation, had waged unremitting struggles and fulfilled its tasks with flying colours in wiping out domestic and foreign enemies and in defending and building socialism. in the war of national liberation and since, the albanian party of labour had always led and commanded the albanian armed forces; it had launched a series of revolutionization movements in the army, given prominence to proletarian politics, strengthened political work and raised the class consciousness of the fighters and cadres.

comrade enver hoxha's recent inspection tour in the four northern regions of albania, his extremely important speeches and his instructions to the people had further enhanced their revolutionary spirit, comrade hakani added. the masses of the people had plunged into a new struggle and the prospects of the revolution were excellent.

he said that the friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of albania and china had a steel-like foundation. as comrade enver hoxha said: "the great friendship linking our two peoples, forged by our two glorious parties, tempered in class battles, in struggle against the savage imperialist and revisionist enemies, based on the everlasting principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, will live in centuries."

comrade hakani said that through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people's republic of china had become stronger than ever. under the inspiration and the command of the great thought of comrade mao tsetung and armed with the historic resolutions of the ninth congress of the chinese communist party, china was not only a great socialist state, but also an impregnable bulwark of revolution and a powerful support for the peoples who were fighting for freedom, genuine independence and progress.

he said that the u.s. imperialists and the soviet revisionists, the two principal enemies of mankind, were colluding with each other for aggression against the people of various countries in a vain attempt to jointly suppress the revolutionary struggles all over the world and rig up a ring of encirclement against the great revolutionary china. but the international situation was developing more and more in favour of the people of all countries and the struggle against u.s. imperialism was rising higher with each passing day. in this struggle, the people of all countries, especially the asian people, were becoming even more united. the two peoples and two armies of albania and china would further strengthen their unity, heighten their revolutionary vigilance and, together with the people of all countries, smash all the schemes for aggression of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. "the future will surely belong to us, to marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought."

in his speech, comrade huang yung-sheng said: "the albanian people's army, personally founded and led by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, is entirely a new type of army of the proletariat, armed with marxism-leninism. in recent years, under the brilliant leadership of the glorious albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's army has held high the great red banner of marxism-leninism, carried out the revolutionization movement in a deep-going way, strengthened party leadership and given prominence to proletarian politics, and this has greatly heightened the political consciousness of its commanders and fighters and raised its fighting capabilities. advancing with big strides along the road of revolutionization, the albanian people's army has become the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and an iron bastion in defence of the socialist motherland."

comrade huang yung-sheng continued: "our great leader chairman mao points out in his solemn statement of may 20: 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.' chairman mao's solemn statement has greatly encouraged and promoted the revolutionary struggles waged by the people of indo-china and asia and all revolutionary peoples of the world against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. today the anti-u.s. united front is advancing rapidly in asia and the whole world and the angry tide of struggle against u.s. imperialism is surging ahead. it will not do for u.s. imperialism to hang on in asia or in any other region it has invaded. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan. the people of asia are determined to drive the u.s.

aggressors out of asia. uniting closely and fighting heroically, the people of the world will certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. social-imperialism, just like u.s. imperialism, is carrying out expansion and aggression everywhere. but the days are gone when big countries could carve up small countries at will. their gangsterism is arousing increasingly violent resistance from the people of various countries. we are confident that social-imperialism, just like u.s. imperialism, will come to an ignominious end."

comrade huang yung-sheng said: "u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism are not reconciled to their defeat and are carrying out a last-ditch struggle. they are frenziedly stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations, vainly hoping that they might find a way out by launching wars of aggression. we must heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, strengthen our preparedness against wars of aggression and be ready at all times to deal devastating blows to all the enemies who dare to invade, and bury them once and for all in the ocean of people's war.

"the militant friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania is growing daily with the vigorous development of our common revolutionary cause. chairman mao points out: 'no matter what happens in the world, our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together'. comrade enver hoxha points out: 'we shall always be together like blood brothers, in sunny days or in difficult times.' let our two peoples and two armies hold aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism, unite still more closely, support each other, encourage each other, and fight together to bury u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and all their running dogs once and for all exclamation"

also present were leading members of the p.l.a., government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the china-albania friendship association and other departments concerned, including wang hsin-ting, wang ping-chang, wu chung, huang chih-yung, huang tso-chen, wang hsi-ke, chou jen-chieh, hsueh shao-ching, chang yun-lung, ma wen-po, chiao kuan-hua, wang hai-jung, pai hsiang-kuo, hsieh huai-teh, shen chien and wu hsiao-ta.

Exhibition on China's Successes in Socialist Construction Opens in Berat, Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 10, 1970)

an exhibition on the successes of the people's republic of china in socialist construction was opened in the city of berat, in the south of central albania, on july 8.

present at the opening ceremony were gago nesho, first secretary of the berat regional committee of the albanian party of labour, llambi shalla, chairman of the executive committee of the berat regional people's council, kristaq hobdary, secretary of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, as well as representatives of mass organizations, workers, functionaries and residents in berat region.

a representative of the chinese embassy in albania was also present.

ali banka, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the berat regional people's council, and the representative of the chinese embassy spoke at the ceremony. then those present visited the exhibition with great interest.

on display are part of the exhibits in the exhibition on the successes of the people's republic of china in socialist construction which was held in tirana from last december to early january this year. these exhibits show the tremendous successes achieved by the 700 million chinese people in all realms of socialist construction under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung.

Chinese Ministry of National Defence Holds Report Meeting Warmly Celebrating 27th Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1970)

the ministry of national defence of china held a report meeting today warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in china, and avni nakani, military attache, and jani borova, deputy military attache, of the embassy attended the meeting on invitation.

on the rostrum were the portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, which were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. when the meeting began, all present stood up and sang "the internationale".

wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, spoke at the meeting. on behalf of the ministry of national defence and all commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, he expressed sincerest and warmest festival greetings to the heroic comrades-in-arms of the albanian people's army.

comrade wang shu-sheng said: "following the teachings of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and holding aloft the great marxist-leninist revolutionary banner of seizing political power by armed force, the heroic albanian people's army defied brute force, fought courageously and finally defeated the ferocious german and italian fascist invaders, liberated the motherland and established the people's power. the albanian people's army has scored great successes over the past years in strengthening its own revolutionization and preparedness against war, consolidating national defence and raising the fighting capabilities of the army. today the heroic albanian people's army is more powerful and invincible than ever before."

referring to the present excellent revolutionary situation, comrade wang shu-sheng said that u.s. imperialism and

social-imperialism were not reconciled to their doom and they were stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations in the hope that they might find a way out by launching wars of aggression. "therefore we must heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and make full preparations against wars of aggression. if the enemies dare to invade, we will wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely," wang shu-sheng said.

comrade wang shu-sheng said: "the friendship between china and albania forged by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, is eternal and unbreakable. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army together with the fraternal albanian people and the albanian people's army will always support each other, learn from each other and encourage each other. they will remain united at all times, in battle and in victory, and they will fight together to bury imperialism, revisionism and reaction once and for all."

comrade hakani made a report at the meeting. he said that the great friendship between the two parties, the two peoples and the two armies of albania and china originated from their common thinking -- marxism-leninism. "our great revolutionary fighting friendship has been forged and strengthened in the sharp international class struggle. this friendship, which has stood the tests of storm and stress, will continue to grow in strength," he said.

comrade hakani said: "guided by the teachings of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people and army are carrying on the revolutionary transformation in the fields of ideological education, politics, military affairs and economy. our people's army has given fuller play to its proletarian revolutionary spirit, given prominence to proletarian politics, adhered to the mass line and carried out a series of revolutionization movements. this has enabled it to serve the people and the socialist motherland still better."

comrade hakani strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its heinous crimes of invading viet nam, despatching troops to cambodia, expanding the war in indo-china, fostering japanese militarism and occupying china's sacred territory taiwan province. he pointed out with emphasis: the people of asia today are strengthening their anti-imperialist united front. chairman mao tsetung's may 20 statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" is an inexhaustible source of strength for all revolutionary peoples. the aggression by u.s. imperialism will certainly meet with defeat. victory belongs to the people of all countries; victory belongs to marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought.

comrade hakani said: the armed forces of our two countries, led and educated by comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, will stand together forever, rain or shine. we will further enhance our vigilance, hold the rifles in our hands still more firmly and, together with the people of our two countries, carry our struggle through to the end to smash the schemes for aggression of our common enemies -- the imperialists headed by the u.s., the modern revisionists headed by soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries -- and ensure the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

comrade hakani's report was warmly received.

leading members of the general departments, services and arms of the p.l.a., including wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung and wang hsi-ke, and more than 1,500 commanders and fighters of the three services of the p.l.a. attended the meeting.

after the meeting, documentary films depicting the efforts made by the albanian people's army to make itself even more revolutionary and militant were shown.

CAMBODIA

Press Communique of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1970)

the royal government of national union of cambodia yesterday issued a press communique which reads in full as follows:

press communique of the royal government of national union of cambodia

according to an a.f.p. dispatch from saigon on july 4, 1970, the so-called government of saigon has published a communique in which it alleges that it is "north viet nam which occupies the angkor ruins".

in strongly denouncing this false accusation by the puppet clique of saigon, the royal government of national union of cambodia affirms that it is the cambodian national forces of the national liberation army which are in charge of the protection of the monuments of angkor, and not those of "north viet nam" as the saigon puppet clique has alleged.

therefore, destruction of these remains by bombardment or by any other means could be carried out by no other than the american-saigon-bangkok armed forces and those of the traitorous clique of phnom penn.

peking, july 9, 1970

CHINA AND CONGO

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials from New Ambassador of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by pascal okyemba, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of the congo to the people's republic of china, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei and others were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets French Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met all members of the french government delegation led by andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development.

premier chou en-lai had a friendly talk with minister delegate andre bettencourt, jacques de beaumarchais, member of the delegation and director of the political affairs of the french foreign ministry, and etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of the departments concerned lo kuei-po, li chiang and tang hai-kuang.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio Condemns Economic Aggression and Plunder in Malaya by Japanese Militarism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary yesterday strongly condemned japanese militarism for its increasingly rampant economic aggression and plunder in malaya.

the commentary pointed out that having revived under the wing of u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism clamoured

frantically to send warships to "defend" the strait of malacca and to dispatch troops to other countries to "safeguard" the "economic privileges and interests" of japan. this shows that japanese militarism has embarked on the beaten track of hideki tojo and brazenly included malaya and other asian countries in its sphere of influence.

the commentary said that in the past few years japan has unceasingly intensified its economic aggression, plunder and control in malaya. japanese monopoly groups have exported capital to malaya on a large scale, running enterprises of their own or "jointly" with malayan bureaucrat-comprador capital. in 1967 and 1968, japanese investment in the malay peninsula totalled more than 227 million malayan dollars. at the beginning of this year, in the so-called "emerging industries" alone, japanese capital accounted for 23 per cent of all foreign investment, second only to that of the united states. the japanese "ambassador" in kuala lumpur has disclosed that there are 40 enterprises "jointly run" by japan and malayan bureaucrat-comprador capital.

the commentary said that japanese monopoly groups also exported capital in the form of "loans" or "technical assistance". during the period of the so-called "first five-year plan" of the rahman-razak clique, the japanese monopolies provided the clique with 150 million malayan dollars of "loans". in early may this year, more than 10 japanese banks decided to reward the puppet clique with a "loan" of more than one million malayan dollars.

the commentary said that trade between japan and "malaysia" increased year after year, totalling more than 1,600 million malayan dollars last year, or an increase of 300 million malayan dollars over 1968. at present, japan controls 53 per cent of the lumber export of the malay peninsula and north kalimantan, and 100 per cent of iron ore export and 19 per cent of tin export of the malay peninsula.

in singapore, japanese monopoly capital controls more than 80 industrial and commercial enterprises and banks, with a total investment of more than 100 million dollars, the commentary said.

it added that singapore has always been a market for japanese monopoly capital to dump its commodities. last year, the volume of trade between japan and singapore was over 1,300 million malayan dollars, or 400 million malayan dollars more than the previous year. of this, japan's export to singapore accounted for more than 1,000 million malayan dollars.

the commentary said that the japanese reactionaries have frenziedly clamoured to extend japan's "marine front" to the strait of malacca so as to ensure expansion abroad. since january last year, the japanese reactionaries have sent "delegations" and "survey groups" one after another to malaya and indonesia to carry out dirty deals with the puppet cliques in an attempt to seize control of shipping traffic through the strait of malacca. an official of the japanese foreign ministry recently disclosed that japan will carry out large-scale surveys of the malacca strait beginning next august so as to make new hydrographic charts. this is further evidence of the japanese militarist expansion abroad.

in conclusion, the commentary said that following the "automatic extension" of the japan-u.s. "security treaty", japanese militarism has become a dangerous force of aggression and war in asia. the malayan people will never forget the misery and disaster brought to them by japanese imperialism in the 1940's. the expansionist acts of japanese militarism in recent years and the despicable activities of the rahman-razak puppet clique and lee kuan yew puppet clique will surely arouse the firm resistance of the malayan people. the malayan people will certainly strengthen their struggle to overthrow the rahman-razak puppet clique and lee kuan yew puppet clique and completely smash the criminal schemes of japanese militarism.

Malayan Paper Denounces Aggressive Intrigue of US and Japanese Reactionaries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1970)

the malayan paper "barisan" carried an article recently denouncing the aggressive intrigue of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

ten years ago, the article said, u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries collaborated and concluded the aggressive japan-u.s. "security treaty" in order to revive japanese militarism and make aggression in asia. today, japanese militarism has been revived and u.s. aggression against asia is being extended.

u.s. imperialism has now strengthened militarily the reactionary u.s.-japan military alliance by "automatically extending" the u.s.-japan "security treaty" under the signboard of its "new asia policy". at the same time, it let the reactionary sato government serve as a chieftain of its lackeys in asia and muster other puppet cliques in asia to form an anti-communist military alliance so as to carry out its new aggressive policy of "using asians to fight asians". under the japan-u.s. "security treaty" the japanese militarists are attempting to strengthen their position as a flunkey and their aggressive forces so as to commit aggression against asian countries and renew their old dream for a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere".

the article said: japanese militarism tied to the war chariot of u.s. imperialism has become a dangerous force of aggression and war in asia. it directs the spearhead of aggression first of all against the democratic people's republic of korea, the people's republic of china and the three indo-chinese peoples. recently, under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the reactionary sato government clamoured that "south korea is japan's life line", "taiwan is an important factor for the security of japan", "south viet nam is also related with the security of japan" and that "japan must play her role in indo-china", etc. it signed the criminal "republic of korea-japan treaty" with the puppet clique of south korea, played a major role at the "asian and pacific council" meeting and openly clamoured that the so-called "defence line" of japan extended to the whole of asia. all this fully shows to what a serious extent the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have worked hand in glove in their aggressive scheme against asia.

the article stressed: asia today is no longer asia of the past. now in asia, there are three socialist countries -- the great people's republic of china with a population of 700 million steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the heroic democratic people's republic of korea and the heroic democratic republic of viet nam, there are the vast liberated areas and powerful patriotic armed forces in south viet nam, laos and cambodia and the increasingly strong national liberation armed forces in thailand, burma, malaya, north kalimantan, india, indonesia, palestine and other places. these socialist countries and national liberation armed forces have waged protracted armed struggle against imperialism and have rich experiences in revolutionary war and outstanding revolutionary traditions. what is more important is that in asia there is invincible mao tsetung thought which has found its way ever deeper into the hearts of the people. this sharp ideological weapon has provided the asian people with an inexhaustible source of strength. the "old asia policy" of u.s. imperialism has failed and its "new asia policy" will also meet an ignominious failure. japanese militarism which was punished by the iron fists of the asian people in the second world war and u.s. imperialism which was punished by the iron fists of the chinese and korean people in its war of aggression against korea and being badly battered in its war of aggression against viet nam will soon be buried in the sea of people's war in asia, if they are not reconciled to their failure and obdurately carry on their policy of war and aggression.

the article said: now the revolutionary situation in asia is more excellent than ever. the first obvious sign is that the truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is universally accepted by the revolutionary people of various countries and the flames of armed struggle are spreading to every corner; the second outstanding sign is the unprecedented consolidation and expansion of the anti-u.s. united front which has formed a strong iron wall. if the u.s. and japanese reactionaries who are paper tigers dare to dash against it, they will be smashed into smithereens.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Mohamed Ould Sidi Ali, New Mauritanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met mohamed ould sidi ali, new ambassador of the islamic republic of mauritania to china, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Reception Celebrates 9th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1970)

the china-korea friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening celebrating the ninth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, and members of the korean embassy attended the reception on invitation.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, li tso-peng, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and responsible members of the departments concerned ting hsi-lin, chi peng-fei, wang an-chu, yang yu-neng, chung yu-yi, liu shao-wen and others were present.

in the reception hall were huge portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ambassador hyun joon keuk spoke at the reception in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean peoples. both expressed the hope that the great friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples would grow with each passing day.

vice-president ting hsi-lin said: "the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance is a living embodiment of the militant anti-imperialist friendship between our two peoples and a demonstration of the mighty strength of our unity against the enemies."

he expressed his firm belief that in the face of the rock-firm unity of the chinese and korean peoples and the unity of the people of asia and the whole world, no matter how vicious u.s. imperialism was and how wild the ambitions of japanese militarism were, all their schemes for aggression were doomed to complete failure.

ambassador hyun joon keuk said: "the treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance signed between korea and china is of tremendous significance for further strengthening and developing the friendship and co-operation which have been fostered in history by our two peoples."

he said: "the people of korea and china are comrades-in-arms. they fought together in resisting the aggression by japanese militarism, and they again joined hands and fought hard, bloody battles to win victory in resisting the aggression by u.s. imperialism. in the future, if the situation requires, the people of our two countries will certainly fight shoulder to shoulder again."

after the reception, the korean feature film "comrades-in-arms" was shown. it describes how the korean people's army and the chinese people's volunteers fought shoulder to shoulder and dealt heavy blows to the u.s. aggressors.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chief of PLO Office in Peking Praises China's Resolute Support to Palestinian People's Struggle

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jul. 8, 1970)

housni younes, chief of the office of the palestine liberation organization in peking, in a recent interview with a "fateh" correspondent highly praised china for her resolute support to the palestinian people in their armed struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors.

"fateh", a journal in amman, published on july 5 the interview by housni younes, who recently returned to the palestinian guerrilla base in jordan.

he said that china's stand towards the palestinian people's legitimate right to their homeland is indeed a principled and consistent one, which she has adopted ever since her liberation in 1949.

he said that china firmly holds that it is by no means permissible to deprive the palestinian people of their homeland or their right to self-determination. china refuses to recognize israel or to establish relations of any kind with israel, whether economic, cultural, or otherwise.

he said that china supports the palestinian people not only in defending their right to their homeland but also in taking up arms to wage their liberation struggle. from the moment when the first shots of the palestinian revolution were fired, china declared her firm support for the armed palestinian revolution and started to back up this armed struggle both materially and morally.

he said that when plots for capitulationist solution such as the u.n. security council resolution of november 1967 began to appear after the war of june 1967, china stood firm against all these plots and affirmed her stand by increasing her support and aid to the armed palestinian struggle in all fields.

he referred in particular to chairman mao tsetung's solemn statement and premier chou en-lai's letter to yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and official spokesman for the palestine national liberation movement.

he said: china's stand regarding the palestinian question and the palestinian revolution is consistent, for it stems from a principled stand, the stand of supporting the struggle of the peoples against world imperialism headed by the united states. this stand is not confined to the palestinian revolution. china takes a stand of firmly supporting all the liberation movements in the world, especially those in indo-china.

referring to his impressions on china, he praised her for carrying on construction in the spirit of self-reliance and bringing into play the creativeness of the masses in all fields.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Receives Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 8, 1970)

tanzanian president julius nyerere received chung hsi-tung, chinese ambassador to tanzania, at the state house here today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met all the members of the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance.

premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with minister jamal, minister mudenda, j.m. lusinde, tanzanian minister for communications, transport and labour, a.m. milner, zambian minister of power, transport and works, r.s. wamoura, tanzanian ambassador to china, p. ng'oma, zambian ambassador to china, c.d. msuya, principal secretary of the tanzanian ministry of finance, e.g. kasonde, permanent secretary of the zambian ministry of development and finance, e.i.m. mtei, governor of the bank of tanzania, p.j. chisanga, permanent secretary of the zambian ministry of power, transport and works, i.m. kaduma, principal secretary of the tanzanian ministry of communications, transport and labour, and j.b. zulu, governor of the bank of zambia.

present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the departments concerned fang yi, chi peng-fei, kuo lu, chen mu-hua, kung ta-fei, han hsu and pu ke.

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations See Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1970)

all the members of the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance, saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" here this evening in the company of leading members of the chinese government departments concerned fang yi and kuo lu.

the excellent performance by the revolutionary artists of the china dance drama troupe was warmly welcomed by the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests.

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and p. ng'oma, zambian ambassador to china, were present.

CHINA AND US

China's Organs of Dictatorship Dispose of Cases of Foreign Prisoners

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 10, 1970)

u.s. imperialist spy james edward walsh, male, born in 1891, a native of cumberland, maryland, u.s.a., who had for a long time engaged in espionage and sabotage under the cloak of religion under the direction of u.s. imperialist intelligence organizations, was arrested according to law on october 18, 1958 and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment by china's organs of dictatorship. as a result of education by china's organs of dictatorship, the culprit confessed his crimes while serving his term. considering his old age and ill health, china's organs of dictatorship, acting in accordance with the proletarian policy of leniency towards those who confess their crimes and severe punishment of those who refuse to do so, now showed him leniency by releasing him before his term expires. he was set free and left china via shumchun on july 10, 1970.

another u.s. imperialist spy hugh francis redmond of new york, u.s.a., male, born in 1920, who had been dispatched by the u.s. office of strategic services, carried out espionage and sabotage in shanghai, peking and shenyang in china, and thus committed grave crimes. he was arrested according to law on april 27, 1954, and sentenced to life imprisonment by china's organs of dictatorship. he was all along confined in a separate ward in a shanghai prison. for a decade and more, the culprit redmond was given the same treatment and care as the other foreign prisoners; he was in good health and led a regular life. on the evening of april 13, 1970, taking advantage of unpreparedness by the warders, he suddenly attempted suicide in the ward in which he lived alone, used a u.s.-made razor blade to cut the artery of the medial aspect of his left elbow and the arteries of his wrists and mortally wounded himself. he was immediately sent to a hospital for emergency treatment. but owing to excessive loss of blood he died the same evening despite the emergency treatment. after examination by medical examiners, the corpse was cremated. the red cross society of china has already informed the culprit redmond's relatives of his death through the american red cross.

From Dean Acheson to Richard Nixon

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1970)

richard nixon, the u.s. imperialist chieftain, who regards the counter-revolutionary tactics of "making vietnamese fight vietnamese" and "making asians fight asians" as a no small invention of his own, has christened it the "nixon doctrine" and taken all opportunities to preach it.

in his "report on cambodia" issued on june 30, he said that when he came into office, "this administration was faced with essentially three options" regarding the war of aggression against viet nam: first, "we could have continued the maximum existing level of american involvement in viet nam"; secondly, "we could have begun the immediate withdrawal of all our forces"; and thirdly, "gradually shifting the total combat burden to the south vietnamese". nixon said that he had decided on the third option.

why didn't he adopt the first policy? because, in nixon's judgement, it "was incompatible with the nixon doctrine of increasing responsibilities for the asian countries; and it was unacceptable to the american people". here nixon confessed that it was not because he did not like this policy but because first, the american people oppose this policy so vigorously that it could not pass; and secondly, the aggressive ambition of u.s. imperialism has already far exceeded its power. several hundred thousand u.s. aggressor troops are sinking deep and suffering heavy casualties in the quagmire of aggression in south viet nam and the huge military spending on the war is too much for u.s. imperialism which is beset with serious financial and economic crises.

then, why didn't he adopt the second policy? because, in nixon's judgement, it was "both incompatible with america's commitments and tradition, and disastrous in terms of its long-range consequences for peace in the pacific and peace in the world." what is meant by "america's commitments and tradition"? it is aggression exclamation u.s. imperialism has "committed" itself to make aggression and it is in the "tradition" of u.s. imperialism to make aggression. it is indeed impossible for u.s. imperialism not to commit aggression.!

unable to win and yet reluctant to pull out, nixon racked his brains and prescribed a "new tactics" which is actually nothing new, namely, while the united states supplies the money and guns, the south vietnamese puppet clique supplies the men and gradually shoulders the "combat burden" of fighting for the united states and killing the vietnamese people, thereby honouring "america's commitments and tradition" so that it will be able to continue its forcible occupation of south viet nam and expand the war to the whole indo-china.

is this method really a new creation by nixon? let us listen to what dean acheson, the then u.s. secretary of state, said 21 years ago. in the white paper he published then to whitewash the defeat of the u.s. policy of aggression towards china, acheson said that after the second world war, "the united states was confronted with three possible alternatives in china: (1) it could have pulled out lock, stock and barrel; (2) it could have intervened militarily on a major scale ...; (3) it could, while assisting the nationalists to assert their authority over as much of china as possible, endeavor to avoid a civil war ..." he made it clear that the

united states could not adopt the first alternative policy because it would not abandon its "international responsibilities" and "traditional policy" of aggression and intervention against china. why didn't the united states adopt the second of these policies? acheson said, "it is obvious that the american people would not have sanctioned" it. the united states had to give up its preference and take the third way of making chinese fight chinese with the united states supplying the money and guns and chiang kai-shek the men.

notice what resemblance is there between the logics of nixon and acheson in trying to explain away the frustration of their respective counter-revolutionary policies exclamation there is even a good likeness in their wording. all this shows that the so-called "nixon doctrine" is nothing but a replica of the long thwarted counter-revolutionary tactics employed by dean acheson 21 years ago. the only difference is that u.s. imperialism today has become much weaker than it was at the time. it has been sliding farther and farther down the path of rapid decline, and has increasingly revealed its true colours as a paper tiger. every new master in the white house is faring even worse than his predecessor, each suffering still more bitter defeats than the one before.

the policy pursued by u.s. imperialism in asia after the second world war was one to turn china into a u.s. colony with the united states supplying the money and guns and chiang kai-shek the men to fight for the united states, and then enslave the whole of the continent. however, the victory of the chinese revolution has turned back the counter-revolutionary chariot of u.s. imperialism and its flunkey, the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and as a result, u.s. imperialism tumbled down from its zenith and began its downward trend.

in face of the vigorous development of the chinese and asian peoples' revolutionary movements, u.s. imperialism sensed that it could hardly stem the asian peoples' revolutions by relying solely on its lackeys. therefore, while using its running dogs, it came out itself to launch wars of aggression in asia. in 1950, truman launched the war of aggression against korea; in 1961, kennedy launched the war of aggression in viet nam and in 1965, johnson expanded it. however, their wars of aggression suffered disastrous defeats which go to show that confronted with the people's wars waged by the asian people against u.s. imperialist aggression, u.s. imperialism too has proved useless as its lackeys. furthermore, a new upsurge is emerging throughout the world in the struggle against u.s. imperialism which is in the grip of ever more serious political and economic crises. in these circumstances, nixon could not but follow in acheson's footsteps by resorting to the old trick of using "asians to fight asians" with the united states supplying the money and guns and the u.s. puppets and running dogs supplying the men so that u.s. imperialism may continue to hang on in asia. but since the running dogs were of no use and the masters themselves were useless too, what will be the use for the masters to depend again on some running dogs?

from acheson to nixon, u.s. imperialism's ambition of aggression against asia has never changed and will remain unchanged, but it has frequently altered its concrete tactics -- from using the lackeys to the coming out of the masters themselves and from the coming out of the masters themselves again to the dependence on the lackeys, to be employed alternately according to its counter-revolutionary needs. while making much hue and cry about its efforts to rely on the lackeys,

it will come out itself in case of need for a desperate struggle. nixon's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia was a case in point. such alteration in u.s. imperialism's tactics is a vivid manifestation that u.s. imperialism is swiftly sliding down the path: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom".

US

Afro-American Struggle against Violent Repression Spreads in New Jersey

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1970)

the flames of afro-american struggle against violent repression in asbury park, new jersey, spread to three neighbouring communities on july 8, according to reports reaching here.

from july 5 to 7, the afro-americans in asbury park took to the streets for three successive days and heroically fought the reactionary police called out to suppress them. late at night on july 8, the afro-americans in the three neighbouring communities of red bank, freehold and somerville also rose in struggle against violent repression. at red bank, over 100 afro-americans fought the police with stones. the reactionary authorities made a number of arrests in that town.

the state and local police called out by the reactionary authorities in asbury park during the three days arbitrarily arrested 250 afro-americans and injured over 100, three of whom were reported to be still in a critical condition. a black woman angrily recounted how the police brutally beat up afro-american youth and smashed the windows of a house of the black people. the fascist atrocities of the reactionary authorities made the afro-americans more resolute in their fight. under the vehement protest of the afro-american masses, the reactionary authorities were compelled to withdraw from asbury park 150 state policemen who had been called in from other places.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 22, 1970 No. 4701

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* NATIONAL *
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HARD WORK AND THRIFT

Building Key Projects Through Hard Work and Thrift

- Dairen Port Authority shatters "theory that a key project is special," carries out expansion project by developing revolutionary spirit of fighting hard amid adverse conditions, and saves the State a large amount of capital outlay

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 30, 1970)

(Our own dispatch) With the help of the PLA support-the-left personnel and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "rely on one's own efforts," "fight hard under adverse conditions" and "strictly practice economy," the revolutionary committee of the port of Dairen firmly grasps the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the economic sphere and vigorously does away with the pursuit after large size and foreign things, padding of the budget and extravagant spending, and such erroneous ideas, so as to build key projects with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

After the expansion project of the port was listed as a key project of the State, some cadres had the idea that a key project should have, and be given, everything that it might possibly need. Consequently they worked out an enormous budget and made a list of their needs which were grossly exaggerated. For example, they needed only 5,000 tons of cement but asked for 9,000 tons. They even included in their budget equipment which should not be included as an item of the development project, in their effort to get as much as possible from the State.

The veteran workers said sharply, "We must work hard to build our country and must not follow the same old road." This view of the veteran workers drew the attention of the PLA support-the-left personnel and the leadership group of the project. They organized members of the leadership squads at various levels and the revolutionary masses who took part in the development project to study repeatedly, with reference to this problem, Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Build the country by hard work and thrift" and "Fight hard under adverse conditions," severely criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for enterprises, and also criticized the theory that "key projects are special" and other erroneous ideas.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, they realized that whether a key project was carried out on the basis of the interests of the nation as a whole or on the basis of the interests of the project itself, and whether budgets were unnecessarily "padded" or supplies were used for maximum effect, was a major question of what sort of banner to hold up, which road to follow, and which line to implement. They knew that the more important a key project was, the more it must be placed under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the more it must follow the road of self-reliance and build the economy by hard work. By making over-estimates in the budget and spending extravagantly, one would be following the old road of pursuit after big size and foreign equipment.

With their understanding raised, the broad masses of workers, bearing in mind the situation as a whole, organized an inventory-taking and potential-tapping group in an effort to tap potentials by all means and to contribute more toward the building of key projects with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In the extension of railways, the revolutionary workers of the railway trains brigade of the port did not sit there and wait for material supplies from the State, but took the initiative in taking inventory and tapping potentials. They recovered from all parts of the port more than 100 tons of old steel rails and more than 460 pieces of old cement sleepers, saving a large quantity of new steel rails and almost 1,000 tons of cement.

In designing and actual construction, some designers had the idea that "Making a big horse pull a small cart is at most a waste of power, but it is a crime to make a small horse pull a cart too big for it," and so made their designs "big, safe, conformable to rules, and good-looking." Under the guidance of such an idea, they put forward 21 designs and plans of grandiose scale and requiring imported equipment.

In view of this problem, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Wholeheartedly and devotedly rely on the working class," the revolutionary committee of the competent bureau organized representatives of veteran workers for participation in leadership work over the designing of construction. The committee handed over all plans to the masses for their discussion and let them have the final say.

On the basis of Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Self-reliance," "fighting hard under adverse conditions," "strictly practicing economy," etc., the workers examined every item in the designing plans. They discovered that a design plan for power cables called upon the State to supply 2,000 meters of new cables and a capital outlay of more than 30,000 yuan. Yet in the designed route it was generally known that there was an old power cable which had been lying there unused for many years. Why was the old cable not to be used? An investigation showed that the designers had the mistaken idea that "for a key project, it would be better to have new things." The workers criticized the idea sharply, saying, "An old power cable is buried underground and unused, but new ones are required. That is a result of the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line." The designed plan was subsequently revised, in which the old power cable was used instead of new ones, so that the project was completed at a cost of only slightly over ¥2,000.

Through revolutionary mass criticism and mass examination, leading cadres and designing personnel were enabled to realize that unless the idea of pursuit after large size and foreign equipment, which preferred large to small things, overstocking of supplies to shortages, foreign to native things, and new to old supplies, was overcome, there would be lesser, slower, poorer and costlier results and damage would be caused to the State. Having unified their understanding and made clear their direction, they trimmed the 21 designed plans, axing those which could be axed and making do with locally available material where possible, thus saving one-third of the required capital outlay.

To raise productivity, they tried to tap the potential of the existing equipment by all conceivable means. Fighting hard for three days and nights in succession, they rebuilt the No. 1 warehouse which had not been fully utilized for a long time, enabling productivity to rise steeply several times.

In the course of carrying out construction work, the workers set up a "discarded materials recovery counter" at every rest center, so that discarded or used materials might be collected for re-making and re-use.

When the volume of steam from a boiler was not enough to meet the needs of increased production, the workers insisted on combining native with foreign methods and engaged themselves in technical innovations vigorously. They had no drawings and plans and equipment, but succeeded in turning a "foreign boiler" of a fixed type into a Chinese-type "vindicator boiler" with its capacity doubled, thus meeting the needs of increased production. The broad masses of workers exercised the utmost care in their work while bearing in mind the whole situation, and considered every nail or stone saved as a contribution to revolution.

The main part of the project to expand the port of Dairen is now completed ahead of schedule. According to preliminary statistics, 40 percent of the planned capital outlay might be saved, but productivity might be increased by 50 percent.

* * *

MODEL COMMUNIST

Li Chuan-chou - a Good Communist Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Wuhan, July 12, 1970)

Li Chuan-chou, deputy squad leader of an engineering platoon of the Wuhan units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought and a Communist Party member completely devoted to Chairman Mao and to the people. On twelve occasions in the four years after he joined the army, while carrying out difficult and dangerous tasks, he showed great bravery and utter selflessness and displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in saving class brothers from danger. On March 22, 1968, while carrying out the task of disposing of explosives, he undertook to do the most dangerous jobs and died a hero. Commending Comrade Li Chuan-chou for his heroic exploits, the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has issued an order posthumously conferring on him the honoured title "good Communist boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao".

Li Chuan-chou bitterly hated the dark old society and had boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao.

Before liberation, Li Chuan-chou's family of six had to roam the streets collecting and selling junk. Once the Japanese invaders beat up his father till he nearly died. Another time, when his grandmother was out begging, a vicious landlord unleashed his dog which bit her so severely that she died. Not long after Li Chuan-chou was born, his mother carried him in a basket as they fled the famine-stricken village. At this juncture, when there seemed no way out for the family, Chairman Mao saved them.

Li Chuan-chou's father often told him how miserably the family had suffered in the old society. He used to say: "But for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, we poor people would not have lived. When you grow up, you must always follow Chairman Mao's instructions and follow the Communist Party."

In March 1964 Li Chuan-chou joined the People's Liberation Army. When he arrived at his company, the Party branch presented him with a copy of "Selected Readings from the Works of Mao Tsetung". Holding the treasured red book in both hands, he said with deep emotion: "I'll never forget our bitter life in old society. Chairman Mao is dearer to me than my parents. I vow to follow Vice-Chairman Lin Piao's instruction to study and really master Mao Tsetung thought."

Li Chuan-chou applied himself to the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought avidly both in hard training and long marches and when working on farms. One evening during a long march, everyone had gone to sleep except Li Chuan-chou who was writing down what he had learned from his study. The platoon commander urged him to rest, but he said: "I'd rather eat and sleep less to have more time to study Chairman Mao's works."

just at that time, the evil trend set in motion by the counter-revolutionary revisionist lo jui-ching of staging big competitions in military skills hit his company and undermined the mass drive to study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way.

li chuan-chou studied over and over chairman mao's teaching that politics is the commander, the soul in everything and vice-chairman lin piao's instruction that the issue in battle is "decided by man's courage, consciousness and spirit of sacrifice". he said to the squad leader: "we must give first place to the study of chairman mao's works. military training should not affect this daily study." he criticized making a big show of military skills, saying: "this is champion-itis, and has nothing to do with real combat."

li chuan-chou consciously gave first place to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. he persisted in studying chairman mao's works with other comrades for an hour every day. he studied chairman mao's works by himself for another hour. he memorized two brilliant article of chairman mao's, "serve the people" and "in memory of norman bethune".

he gloriously joined the chinese communist party in february 1966. from that time, he redoubled his effort to study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way and to revolutionize his thinking.

li chuan-chou showed concern about his comrades and cherished the people in every way. whenever he saw his comrades-in-arms or other people in danger he would risk his life to save theirs. he wrote in his diary: "for the sake of revolution i am willing to climb a mountain of swords and plunge into a sea of flames exclamation"

one day early in the summer of 1965, li chuan-chou and all the comrades of his squad, boiling with class hatred for imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, undertook training in blasting on a hill top. a new recruit carelessly detonated a package of explosives in his hands, and the fuse was hissing. he was flustered and did not know what to do. the charge would explode in a few seconds and threatened the whole squad. with presence of mind, li chuan-chou dashed forward shouting "danger exclamation", snatched the explosive charge and hurled it away with all his might. all the comrades were saved.

li chuan-chou went to disseminate mao tsetung thought in the hsuchai valley in the winter of 1966. he joined the local poor and lower-middle peasants and young red guards in building a railway. li chuan-chou was shovelling earth close to a 20-metre-deep ravine one day. a young red guard named hsu chi-tsun was bushing a wheelbarrow of earth down the slope when the wheelbarrow suddenly tilted forward and he could not stop it. it was pulling him toward the edge of the deep ravine. li chuan-chou ran toward him and caught the red guard around the waist shouting "let go of it exclamation" however, hsu chi-tsun's arm was caught in the strap of the heavy wheelbarrow which was dragging both of them down the steep slope. using all his strength, li chuan-chou jerked the red guard backward, and the strap broke. the wheelbarrow rolled down to the bottom of the ravine. hsu chi-tsun was saved. the peasants around said with emotion: "comrade chuan-chou fears neither hardship nor death in serving us poor and lower-middle peasants."

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao issued the great call "the people's liberation army should support the broad masses of the left." in great excitement, li chuan-chou said: "i'll do what chairman mao has said."

in supporting agriculture, li chuan-chou and his comrades-in-arms enthusiastically propagated chairman mao's new instructions among the poor and lower-middle peasants and joined them in launching the revolutionary mass criticism campaign. with them, he spoke at meetings to recall the misery suffered by the working people before liberation and contrast that time with their present happiness. he joined them in specially prepared meals similar to those eaten by the working people in the old society, so that they would always remember the old class sufferings. li chuan-chou and his comrades-in-arms closely relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants in attacking the class enemies. they waged a struggle against a rich peasant who had caused trouble and engaged in sabotage.

li chuan-chou helped the revolutionary cadres of the production brigade lead the peasants to grasp revolution and promote production. as a result, the production brigade reaped good harvests and, from being a grain-deficient unit, became one with surplus grain. for the first time in its history the production brigade sold grain to the state, to the amount of five tons. this dealt a hard blow to the reactionary arrogance of the class enemies and greatly boosted the revolutionary will of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

our great leader chairman mao's new instruction "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy" was published in the 1968 new year day editorial of the "people's daily", the "liberation army daily" and the journal "red flag". it filled li chuan-chou with enthusiasm and he made up his mind to follow chairman mao always along the road of continuing the revolution and to make himself a man worthy of the title of proletarian vanguard.

but long afterwards, li chuan-chou's company received a demobilization notice for the veteran rank and file. that evening when li chuan-chou was studying chairman mao's brilliant article "carry the revolution through to the end", the company commander came to him and asked: "since your term of service will soon be over, what are you thinking of doing?" he replied: "company commander, i am a communist, so i must place myself wholly and thoroughly at the disposal of the party. my only wish is to do whatever the party requires me to do. my orientation is to carry the revolution through to the end. i'll devote the last ounce of my energy and shed the last drop of my blood for the cause of the revolution exclamation"

on march 22 li chuan-chou was put in charge of 11 soldiers who were given the job of destroying some explosives.

he was well aware of the danger involved. they spent two days looking for a suitable place and finally, chose a ravine. but it was very difficult to place and destroy the explosives there. li chuan-chou said resolutely: "we choose to work harder and risk more so that the local people will remain safe."

they came to the precipitous slope of the ravine. it was very dangerous to move the explosives to the bottom. li chuan-chou carefully took the explosives from his comrades-in-arms, carried them down and piled them in the ravine. then he told his comrades where to take cover.

everything was well arranged. a new recruit volunteered to light the fuse, but li chuan-chou said: "it's very dangerous, leave it to me exclamation"

when he saw that everyone was under cover, li chuan-chou set to work on the explosives. all eyes were fixed on him. he began to light the fuse, but something went wrong. all of a sudden, he was enveloped in a dazzling light, flames and dense smoke shot up and a thunderous explosion shook the ravine.

the comrades rushed from their shelter into the smoking ravine and called li chuan-chou by his name in great anxiety.

21-year-old comrade li chuan-chou, a good communist boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, defended chairman mao's revolut' nary line and the great proletarian cultural revolution, up to the moment he died a heroic death.

li chuan-chou was a good communist boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, who used the last ounce of his strength and the last drop of his blood for the revolution. the story of his heroism has spread throughout the army. he set a brilliant example for all communists. he inspired the commanders and fighters to advance in following our great leader chairman mao closely, in holding still higher the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress and in carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principles "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

Excerpts from Letters and Diary of Li Chuan-chou--a Good Communist Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Wuhan, July 12, 1970)

li chuan-chou, deputy squad leader of an engineering platoon of the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army was a "five-good" fighter who died a hero's death on march 22, 1968 in defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line and of the great proletarian cultural revolution. he died when he volunteered for the most dangerous job in disposing of explosives. commending comrade li chuan-chou for his heroic exploit characterized by the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death", the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party issued an order posthumously conferring on him the title of honour "good communist boundlessly loyal to chairman mao".

li chuan-chou studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way. the many letters he wrote and his diary record his boundless love for chairman mao and his complete loyalty to chairman mao's revolutionary line. excerpts from them follow.

always be loyal to chairman mao, to the party

november 13, 1966

in the old society my parents, with tears in their eyes, could do no more than take us begging. they were unable to change our lot. it was chairman mao who saved us and made the poor and lower-middle peasants masters of the country. with chairman mao leading them, the toiling masses won their liberation, put an end to exploitation and will ultimately bring about communism. chairman mao is dearer to us than anyone, mao tsetung thought is our life-blood.

december 1966

chairman mao, chairman mao exclamation you are the red sun in our hearts. we can't live without mao tsetung thought even for a second. i will always be loyal to you, study your works, follow your teachings and act in accordance with your instructions all my life.

a letter to his younger brother on february 3, 1967

in short, you should attach importance to the most fundamental question: firmly abide by chairman mao's teachings, unswervingly act according to his instructions, defend mao tsetung thought with your life and forever follow chairman mao in making thoroughgoing revolution. you must cherish those who love chairman mao and fight relentlessly against those who oppose him exclamation

march 15, 1968

loyal to chairman mao, i must cherish deep and rich proletarian feelings for our great leader. as my proletarian feelings become deeper i take chairman mao's instructions more to heart, study them more diligently and apply them more energetically.

loyal to chairman mao, i must ruthlessly fight bourgeois self, painstakingly foster proletarian devotion to the public interest and foster the world outlook of serving the people whole-heartedly.

loyal to chairman mao, i must raise my consciousness of class struggle, study chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat hard and apply it better, and correctly grasp and carry out all his new instructions. i must never forget class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and must mercilessly criticize revisionism.

i must study mao tsetung thought
as long as i live

a letter to a comrade written on december 26, 1966

vice-chairman lin calls on us to bring the study of chairman mao's works to a new stage, take the three constantly read articles as our maxim, strive hard to study and apply them and completely remould our world outlook. i'm sure that you are warmly responding to vice-chairman lin's call and bringing about a new upsurge in the study of chairman mao's works and that you always cherish warm love for our great leader chairman mao. i hope that you regard mao tsetung thought as your very life, take the study of chairman mao's writings as your prime need in life and strive to be a good person in the era of chairman mao.

november 5, 1966

as long as i live i must study mao tsetung thought, and retain the fine qualities of the proletariat.

january 1968

our army was founded by chairman mao himself and is commanded by vice-chairman lin. it is mao tsetung thought that guides the building of our army. mao tsetung thought is our life-blood and is our prime need in life. the moment we stop studying it we will lose our bearings and our political soul. therefore we must do our utmost to study and apply mao tsetung thought. the thing that is particularly important at present is to study chairman mao's latest instructions. this determines whether or not we are able to follow his great strategic plan closely.

march 2, 1968

i think that when we study chairman mao's works, it won't do if we just study them in general. our study must be deep and thoroughgoing so that it touches us to our innermost being. when we apply mao tsetung thought, we must strive hard to foster the spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly and to remould our world outlook and fight "self". to sum up, in fighting for the cause of the revolution and the people, i'll always be loyal to chairman mao even at the cost of my life exclamation

keeping far-reaching aim in mind, i dedicate my life to defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line

march 8, 1966

i have joined the glorious chinese communist party. how excited i am exclamation i remember how green i was when i came to this unit two years ago. thanks to the close attention of the leadership, the patient education of the company commander and political instructor and the enthusiastic help of the comrades, i have matured rapidly. chairman mao's wise leadership and the road he pointed out have made it possible for me constantly to advance. i make this pledge to the party: to make great efforts to study chairman mao's works, link my study with practice, remould my thinking and strive hard to apply what i am studying. like comrade wang chien, i will work heart and soul for the revolution and for the people, fear neither hardship nor death and be a faithful servant of the people.

july 1, 1966

today is the 45th anniversary of the founding of our party. full of zeal, i make this vow to the party: to do my best to study chairman mao's works, to be always loyal to the party and the revolution; to be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comfort and to be a faithful servant of the people; to be brave and resourceful in battle, to be the first to attack and the last to withdraw. i am ready to give my all, to give my very life for the interests of the party. no matter what the circumstances, i am determined to dedicate my life to the realization of communism and the emancipation of mankind.

speech at a party group meeting, march 1968

a communist is an advanced fighter in defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. at any critical moment he should charge ahead and take the lead.

we must always remember that we are communists and, as such, must play an exemplary role and be vigilant against the enemy.

march 9, 1968

our great leader chairman mao teaches us: "even great storms are not to be feared. it is amid great storms that human society progresses." i challenge myself to test my determination and strengthen my will-power amid great storms.

i am a soldier armed with mao tsetung thought. i dare to climb a mountain of swords and cross a sea of fire. i will live and fight to defend chairman mao, and lay down my life for his revolutionary line.

a communist should take the lead in exposing, fighting and throwing off self

a letter to brother, december 1966

you and i are both of the new youth nurtured by chairman mao. how can we live up to chairman mao's expectations? i think we should first of all remember our class sufferings of the past. as long as we do this we can have deep proletarian feelings when we study chairman mao's writings. his works are the most brilliant and the supreme directions for all our work. no matter what difficulties we encounter and what problems we have, we will have infinite strength to deal with them if we turn to chairman mao's writings and faithfully act according to his instructions. in the course of study, we should "bayonet" our self boldly, hit it hard, pull it down and completely discredit it. chairman mao teaches us: "it is necessary to master marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." we study chairman mao's works also for the sole purpose of applying them. we should strive hard to apply them in transforming our world outlook.

1967

the three great revolutionary movements are good classrooms for the living study and application of chairman mao's works. wherever there are difficulties, there i go and fight. i must seek hardship for the sake of the revolution, and hardship helps me fight self.

bourgeois self is like a cancer eating one's soul. it is necessary to do a major operation to eradicate it.

november 1967

in fighting self and criticizing revisionism, a communist must be the first to expose selfishness in himself, to fight it and throw it off.

january 1968

every day for a communist should be a day for studying and applying chairman mao's works in a living way, a day for fighting self and criticizing revisionism, a day for proving his loyalty to chairman mao.

REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

Chinese Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Praise "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" as Eulogizing Chairman Mao's Concept of People's War

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1970)

workers, peasants and soldiers all over china warmly welcome and praise "taking tiger mountain by strategy", a modern revolutionary peking opera created under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's proletarian line on art and literature and with the deep concern of the central committee of the communist party. a new stage version of the opera was published in october 1969. the working people and armymen hail it as a brilliant example of how to apply chairman mao's proletarian line on art and literature and as a great victory for mao tsetung thought.

many workers, peasants and soldiers in peking got together recently to discuss the opera. they shared the following view: the opera profoundly reflects chairman mao's brilliant concept of people's war. it is indeed a song extolling the great victory of people's war. it brings out the important role of the gun in revolution. singing the praises of the people's mighty power, it successfully portrays the heroism of the people's army. it is a vivid textbook for spreading chairman mao's concept of people's war.

the comrades present at the discussions held that chairman mao's concept of people's war is a sharp weapon for defeating our class enemies at home and abroad. it was people's war that brought the chinese revolution to victory in the past, they said. today it inspires us and the people of the world to unite and carry on our triumphant struggle to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

following are excerpts of speeches made at the discussions.

kuan yu-sheng of a p.l.a. peking unit said:

brimming with political enthusiasm, the opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" propagates chairman mao's brilliant concept of people's war and highlights the great truth "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". chairman mao teaches: "without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the communist party would have any standing at all in china and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph." during the war of liberation the chinese people's liberation army, under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao, wiped out eight million troops of the chiang bandit gang that was supported by u.s. imperialism, and the people's republic of china was founded. the opera acclaims this tremendous revolutionary war by dramatizing characteristic incidents. it tells how a p.l.a. pursuit-detachment carried out chairman mao's instruction "build stable base areas in the northeast" in the early days of the war. the armymen relied on the masses to wipe out the remnant kuomintang bandits, vulture and his gang, who are dug in on tiger mountain.

at that time, the people's army, which was under the direct command of vice-chairman lin piao in the northeast china theatre of war, firmly carried out chairman mao's wise instructions to mobilize the masses of the people to the full, wipe out the bandits, establish base areas and consolidate the rear. it had liberated most of the northern part of

northeast china. but vulture, a die-hard bandit chieftain, by fleeing into the fastness of tiger mountain, a remote densely forested mountain, attempt to use its difficult terrain to wage a death-bed struggle against the people. in his continuing hostilities, he cherishes the illusion that the u.s.-chiang kai-shek reactionaries would stage a come-back. this clearly shows that all reactionaries, at home and abroad, are the same in that they will never lay down their butchers' knives. only through resolute struggle, can the revolutionary people wipe them out. only by taking up the arms of revolution, can the arms of counter-revolution be smashed. the road of revolutionary armed struggle which led the chinese revolution to victory is also the inevitable road for the revolutionary people the world over to take if they are to achieve complete liberation.

the misery suffered by the railway worker li yung-chi's family and by hunter chang and his daughter epitomizes the miserable life led by the chinese working people before liberation when they were oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. anxiously and eagerly, they look forward to the arrival of the p.l.a. men whom they regarded as their kinsmen. when the p.l.a., under the leadership of chairman mao, came to the chiapi valley, the thing uppermost in li yung-chi's mind is how to get arms for revolution. he asked the p.l.a. to give them arms to wipe out vulture. "converging on the hundred chickens feast", the last scene of the opera, depicts how the p.l.a. pursuit-detachment, in coordination with the people's militia, completely wipes out vulture's bandit gang. it tells us that the wiping out of the die-hard bandit, vulture, depends upon arms. the main theme of the opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" is that revolutionary armed force must be used to eliminate counter-revolutionary armed force and that the road to emancipation for the oppressed people is by waging revolutionary armed struggle.

chen wan-yu (a worker at the peking tools factory):

chairman mao teaches: "only with guns can the whole world be transformed."

the opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" vividly conveys this brilliant concept of chairman mao's. although it tells how tiger mountain was taken "by strategy", the importance of revolutionary armed struggle, that is, the use of force, runs through the opera. in order that tiger mountain might be stormed, yang tzu-jung goes into the enemies' stronghold and sets out to win their trust. in his seven days in the bandits' lair he learns the disposition of the enemy's forces, tries in every way to send out information and plans to take advantage of the hundred chickens feast. his purpose in doing all this is to prepare the way to take the bandits by force.

while yang tzu-jung is establishing himself in the bandits' lair, shao chien-po, the p.l.a. regimental chief of staff, is getting the detachment to make full preparations. they fully arouse the masses, arm them and undertake strenuous battle training. this shows that the plan for taking the mountain "by strategy" is down-to-earth, for it is based on armed struggle and force. vulture and his gang are wiped out by the concerted efforts of the armymen and civilians who storm tiger mountain.

i took part in the war of liberation and later in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. the battles i fought in made me realize that neither the chiang kai-shek reactionaries nor the u.s. imperialists would perish of themselves. it is only when the revolutionary people take up their guns, wage armed struggle and fight resolutely that it is possible to wipe out the enemy, seize political power and consolidate it.

liang mi-yuan (an armyman from a p.l.a. peking unit):

chairman mao teaches: "without a people's army the people have nothing." the chinese people's liberation army is a heroic army that was built by our great leader chairman mao and is under the direct command of vice-chairman lin. yang tzu-jung, a scout platoon leader in the opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy", is a representative of this great army. he is from a family of hired hands which had a bitter history in the old society. after joining the army, he vows to uproot exploitation. he is resourceful and courageous in battles and makes many contributions. he is a hero typical of the proletariat nurtured by mao tsetung thought.

yang tzu-jung asks for the difficult task of entering the bandits' stronghold disguised as a bandit to wipe out the enemy in co-ordination with the comrades attacking from outside. at that time, he expresses his staunch determination and great ideal in the aria "set on smashing the chains of a thousand years to open a fresnet of endless happiness for the people", and his heroic spirit is reflected in the aria "well i know there's danger ahead, but i'm all the more set on driving forward". on his way to the bandits' stronghold, he not only thinks of wiping out the vulture gang but also cherishes the ideal "let the red flag fly all over the world." this expresses his great aspirations, breadth of vision and noble ideas.

yang tzu-jung holds a communist ideal and has the unyielding revolutionary spirit of fighting to carry it out. regardless of safety, he struggles calmly, courageously and resourcefully against the enemy even when he is alone in the bandits' den. this is not personal courage, but the strength of the heroic collective of the chinese people's liberation army. as a member of the people's army led by chairman mao and the communist party, he knows in his heart "the party's every word is victory's guarantee, mao tsetung thought is eternally glorious". in order to wipe out the die-hard bandits, he does not "hesitate though the grass be knives and the trees swords". he can "resist the bitter cold and melt ice and snow", because he has the party, the people and "the morning sun in his heart" and boundless loyalty to the great leader chairman mao. the proletarian army armed with mao tsetung thought can defeat any vicious enemy.

sun huan-tsang (a cadre in peking switch factory):

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." "taking tiger mountain by strategy" is a penetrating illustration of chairman mao's brilliant thinking on people's war and it warmly praises the great strength of the people displayed in people's war.

when the pursuit-detachment of our army arrives in chiapi valley, far from the main force and where the terrain and people are unfamiliar to them, they start propaganda work among the masses in accordance with our great leader chairman mao's instruction and organize, arm and mobilize them under the nose of the die-hard bandits who are superior in numbers. they patiently explain the party's policy and take an interest in the welfare of the people. they also help them develop production by getting the narrow-gauge forest train running again and organize the militia. their work enable the masses to see that the revolutionary war is theirs and to translate their hatred for the enemy into great strength. they make this pledge to the armymen: "to seize a dragon we'll go with you under the sea. to catch a tiger we'll follow you up the heights" and help the pursuit-detachment fulfil their extremely difficult tasks well.

chao chih-hsi (secretary of the party branch of the nankao brigade of the china-albania friendship people's commune) and chin kuei-chen (member of the huangtukang people's commune):

li yung-chi, the railway worker in the opera, is typical of the working people who were oppressed and exploited for generations and have a revolutionary tradition, who dare to struggle and dare to win. the bandit vulture plunders li's home town, kills his wife and child and kidnaps him to tiger mountain where these bandits are entrenched. only li's aged and sick mother is left in the family. "the welts and scars" on li's body keep his deep class hatred alive. the experience of li yung-chi's family, full of blood and tears, is the history of hundreds of millions of oppressed chinese before liberation. the more cruel the oppression the stronger the resistance. deep hatred gives him the revolutionary spirit to dare to struggle. once hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people who have such deep hatred arm themselves with mao tsetung thought, they cease being spontaneous rebels and become revolutionary fighters with proletarian consciousness. in this revolutionary war, the working people freed themselves from the chains of a thousand years and gained a freshet of endless happiness. this is why the masses support and take part in revolutionary war, and this is the greatest and most profound reservoir of strength for revolutionary war.

chang pao, the hunter's daughter in the opera, is an outstanding representative of thousands upon thousands of militia women nurtured by mao tsetung thought. she is a girl who is cruelly oppressed and exploited and she hates the enemy bitterly. chairman mao and the communist party liberate her and the chinese people's liberation army brings invincible mao tsetung thought to her. this enables her to join the fighting ranks and fight the enemy bravely. she rapidly becomes an excellent militia woman. her stage image close to the hearts of women commune members and militia women in our countryside, inspiring them to fight bravely in defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and winning still greater victories.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "what is a true bastion of iron? it is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution." under the leadership of the party and given revolutionary people such as li yung-chi and chang pao, we can wipe out all reactionaries and defeat all enemies.

PLA AND AGRICULTURE

PLA Unit Turns Desolate Island into Flourishing Army Ranch

(NCNA-English Tsinan, July 11, 1970)

_____ the men of an army ranch of the chinese people's liberation army tsinan units, after ten years of hard struggle, have built a large ranch and developed agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fishery on a desolate island in line with our great leader chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle. they have reclaimed a large tract of wasteland and turned it into a more than 80,000 hectares of pasturage and 13,000 hectares of farm land. people praise this farm as a "red banner among army ranches."

it was winter and the temperature was dozens of degrees below zero when the more than 30 fighters of the p.l.a. tsinan units arrived on the desolate island ten years ago. there was not even a hut to shelter them from the wind and snow. the director of the farm, who had joined the revolutionary ranks during the anti-japanese war, led his comrades in studying chairman mao's great teaching: "difficulties are not unconquerable monsters. if everyone takes a hand in conquering them, they will yield to us." full of revolutionary enthusiasm, they said: "guided by brilliant mao tsetung thought, we can overcome all difficulties." they immediately started to cut reeds to build simple dugouts and rapidly began to reclaim wasteland to turn into farmland.

the armymen were in high spirits as they reclaimed the land. the earth was frozen rock-hard. some soldiers' hands were bleeding with the effort to turn the soil up, but they drew inspiration from reciting this quotation from chairman mao "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield". they dressed their wounds and kept on with the hard work. they declared: "reclaiming this island and raising horses for the revolution, we will make the wasteland grow crops and grass, no matter how great the difficulty." through hard struggle that winter, they turned nearly 100 hectares of wasteland into farmland and obtained a good harvest the next year.

this laid the basis for starting the ranch. the armymen started another battle to rear the horses. the conditions at first were very poor. the soldiers tended the horses carefully at the cost of their own comfort for the sake of revolution. in winter they covered the horses with their own clothing to keep them warm; when it rained they threw their raincoats over the colts. the armymen put the colts in their dugouts to tide over the first winter. in this way the soldiers acted in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. illuminated by mao tsetung thought, they run their ranch successfully with the number of horses increasing quickly.

there was not enough fodder so the leadership at the high levels and the revolutionary masses in the vicinity sent grass to the island over a long distance. this made the fighters ill at ease. the director got together with the fighters and they repeatedly studied this great teaching of chairman mao's: "we should say, 'comrades, let us all go into action and overcome our difficulties exclamation' if only the leadership at the higher levels sets the tasks well and gives the lower levels a free hand to overcome difficulties by their own efforts, the problem will be solved...." they said firmly: "we'll overcome our difficulties with our own hands and not depend on others." soon the party committee and the comrades worked out a battle plan to continue to grow more grain and grass. after a few years of hard struggle, the acreage sown to grain has been expanded from 3,000 hectares in 1966 to over 13,000 hectares and the pasturage from 7,000 to 80,000 hectares. they also built and reinforced a dyke 30 kilometres long and planted a thousand hectares' shelterbelts, which have freed the fields from floods and sandstorm. total grain output in 1969 for the island reached over 10,000 tons. they are now self-suficient in rations, horse feed, and vegetables and have handed large quantities of surplus grain to the state. the horses have multiplied 40 fold. the farm provides the army with fine breeds of army mules and horses every year.

the achievements of the fighters of this army ranch in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in building the farm by self-reliance and hard work are widely praised by commanders and fighters of the army and they have become an advanced collective in the whole army.

PUBLIC HEALTH

South China Achieves Great Success in Battling Snail Fever

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 12, 1970)

the revolutionary people living in the snail fever-affected areas in the southern part of china have scored outstanding achievements in the tremendous mass drive to stamp out the disease they have carried out this year. they have been guided by our great leader chairman mao's call that snail fever must be wiped out.

the revolutionary people living in eleven provinces, one autonomous region and the shanghai municipality following chairman mao's teaching have jointly fought a people's war against snail fever and won great success. according to incomplete figures, water snails were wiped out in an area covering some 700 million square metres during the winter and spring. in many places the work was done in close connection with the promotion of agricultural production. the commune members killed the snails by reclaiming disease-affected wasteland and burying the snails deep into the soil. thus they extended their arable land by 36,600 hectares, and got huge quantities of manure.

during the winter and spring wuchiang county in kiangsu province successfully buried snails over a total of 17 million square metres, 28 times as large as the area dealt with in the winter and spring of 1965-66, which, in itself, was the largest extent of land ever to be freed from snails. considerable success has been achieved in many places in the disposal of night soil, the control of the water supply and the treatment of snail fever in cattle. good progress has been made in scientific research, especially in the use of medicinal herbs to prevent and cure snail fever.

dozens of counties and cities have come forward as vanguards in the battle against snail fever. in a number of them the disease has almost been stamped out. snail fever has virtually disappeared from kwangtung province. in hupeh province, six counties that were once plagued by the disease have cured most of the sufferers and got rid of almost all water snails.

our great leader chairman mao has all along shown deep concern for the work of preventing and treating snail fever. the important measures he set forth to prevent and treat the disease show the people in the affected areas the way forward. the communist party organizations and the revolutionary committees at various levels take the study, dissemination and implementation of chairman mao's great instructions as a political task of prime importance, they have brought about a mammoth mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in connection with snail fever prevention and treatment. as a result, chairman mao's great call that snail fever must be wiped out has been made known to every household and gone deep into the hearts of the people. the poor and lower-middle peasants were organized to expose and criticize the way in which the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents formerly responsible for the work sabotaged it.

members of leading bodies at all levels in the areas concerned have attached great importance to the work and taken part in it themselves. they took the initiative to study

chairman mao's teachings on snail fever prevention and treatment. they approached the elimination of snail fever as part of the struggle between the two lines, as part of the implementation of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and as part of their whole-hearted service to the people. they took the work of preventing and treating the disease as an important task of struggle-criticism-transformation in the rural areas.

leading revolutionary committee members of the counties and people's communes in many areas led the local people in combating the disease. this ensured that the work proceeded smoothly. leading cadres in many places went to the disease-affected areas to sum up experience, seek out outstanding units and popularize their methods. a socialist emulation drive to compare with, learn from, catch up with and help each other was set in motion bringing the work for snail fever prevention and treatment to a new high.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement."

all leading bodies persisted in arousing the masses and relying on them to launch a people's war in wiping out the disease. responding to chairman mao's great call that snail fever must be wiped out, all the people in the disease-ridden areas, men and women, old and young, have taken part in the fight this year. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the masses have worked hard day and night. 70,000 people in chiuchiang county, kiangsi province, plunged into the work of killing water snails. after several months' effort, the snails were exterminated over an area doubling that dealt with in the previous 13 years.

everywhere in south china, the superiority of the co-operative medical service was brought into full play and barefoot doctors played a prominent role in the work of the prevention and treatment of snail fever. by using indigenous methods, the broad masses made full use of medicinal herbs. a contingent of medical workers specializing in this work but who are not divorced from production has come into being in the battle against snail fever. these and the barefoot doctors are all mao tsetung thought propagandists as well as fighters for the extermination of water snails and doctors who give medical treatment. they are warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. many highly trained medical workers have volunteered to participate in snail fever prevention and treatment. in the course of the three revolutionary struggles in the countryside, they are being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and great changes have taken place in their ideology.

in the movement called "farewell to the god of plague", different areas and departments have co-ordinated their efforts in true socialist spirit. people from elsewhere were sent to help the movement in the affected areas. adjoining provinces and municipalities held meetings to co-ordinate their efforts according to a unified plan. departments including water conservancy, agriculture and commerce and the chemical industry are also taking an active part in the movement. in order to free the poor and lower-middle peasants from their sufferings, the working class has worked day and night to produce the medicines needed. the chinese people's liberation army has made its contribution by joining the local people in the struggle to destroy water snails.

under the deep concern of the central committee of the chinese communist party, with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, a second conference was held recently in shanghai on the work of preventing and treating snail fever in eleven provinces, one autonomous region and the shanghai municipality. it was presided over by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and head of the leading group in charge of snail fever prevention and treatment under the party central committee. attending the conference were the members of the leading group, responsible members of the offices of the sub-groups in the different areas and representatives from the areas outstanding in snail fever prevention and treatment work. during the conference they studied chairman mao's important instructions, summed up the work to date, exchanged experience of their living study and application of mao tsetung thought in snail fever prevention and treatment, and worked out a programme for future work. the representatives from the localities were greatly inspired. they said they would fulfil chairman mao's great call for wiping out snail fever with the utmost determination and greatest speed.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CEYLON

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Ceylonese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1970)

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, met this afternoon D.B.R. Gunawardena, Ceylonese Ambassador to China who was going to leave his post, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Present on the occasion was Han Nien-lung, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CHINA AND CONGO

New Protocol on Sending Chinese Medical Team to Congo Signed

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, July 9, 1970)

a new protocol to the agreement between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of the congo on sending a chinese medical team to the congo was signed here today.

it was signed by hsu wen-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the congo, and charles ngouto, congolese minister of social affairs, health and labour, on behalf of their respective governments.

speaking at the signing ceremony, minister ngouto said: the signing of the new protocol "is a tangible proof of the efficient, effective and active cooperation that has always existed between the people of our two countries. under the leadership of their profoundly beloved and highly respected teacher chairman mao tsetung, the great people's republic of china sent her most experienced doctors to serve the people's republic of the congo. the greatness of mind, humane qualities, high level of technique and spirit of self-sacrifice of the chinese doctors have won the admiration of all the congolese people."

ngouto asked charge d'affaires hsu wen-yi to convey his heartfelt thanks to the people, the communist party and the government of china and his greatest admiration for the brotherly chinese people and chairman mao tsetung. "we wish chairman mao a long, long life," he said.

ngouto pointed out that the people of viet nam, cambodia, laos and korea are dealing everyday hammer blows at tottering u.s. imperialism. the congolese people will do everything possible to support the revolutionary struggle in various countries of the world. the people's republic of the congo, led by president ngouabi, has plunged herself into a struggle -

against international imperialism. with an iron will of fearing no sacrifices of any kind, she is sure to surmount various difficulties and win ultimate victory.

charge d'affaires hsu wen-yi in his speech expressed sincere thanks to the congolese government and people for the concern, active support and excellent cooperation they gave to the chinese medical team working in the congo. he wished the congolese people new victories in their anti-imperialist struggle and also further development of the ties of friendship and cooperation between china and the congo.

ngouto gave a banquet after the signing ceremony.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Iraq

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1970)

chien chih-kuang, leader of a chinese government delegation and minister of light industry, and kung ta-fei, member of the delegation and deputy-director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, left here for baghdad by air today to attend the national day celebrations of the republic of iraq at the invitation of the iraqi government.

they were seen off at the airport by chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the departments concerned mao hung-hsiang, tsao lu, hsieh hsin-ho, hsia chih-hsu and ho ying.

othman hussein al-ani, charge d'affaires ad interim of iraqi embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Strongly Denounces Criminal Scheme of Collusion between Japan and Chiang Kai-shek Bandit Gang

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1970)

"people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "the criminal scheme of collusion between japan and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang". the article reads as follows:

recently, the reactionary sato government of japan, in collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang repudiated by the chinese people, convened in tokyo their so-called "15th plenary session of the cooperation committee". the pak jung hi clique of south korea was also called to the meeting. this sinister meeting further revealed the unbridled ambition of japanese militarism for aggression and expansion abroad. japanese militarism has openly intervened in the internal affairs of china, attempted to annex her territory of taiwan province and stretched its evil claws to korea and other parts of asia in the vain hope of reviving its old dream of a

"greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". this sinister meeting was a criminal move undertaken by the japanese reactionaries in tailing more doggedly behind u.s. imperialism in its aggression in asia after the "automatic extension" of the aggressive japan-u.s. "security treaty". it was a serious provocation against the chinese people, the korean people and the people of other asian countries exclamation

ever since the end of the war, the japanese reactionaries have not relinquished for a moment their criminal ambition of grabbing again china's sacred territory taiwan province. with the revival of militarism, the conspiratorial activities of every kind of the reactionary japanese government in its aggression against taiwan have become more and more undisguised. with the support and encouragement of u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries have exerted themselves in activities of "amity and cooperation" with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, energetically working hand in glove with the latter politically and militarily and carrying on unscrupulous economic penetration into taiwan. the japan-u.s. joint communique issued last november clamoured that taiwan constituted "a most important factor" for the security of japan, thus placing china's territory taiwan into japan's spheres of influence. at this sinister meeting, the japanese reactionaries again made anti-china outcries, frenziedly opposing the solemn stand of the chinese government with regard to the sino-japanese trade and proclaiming that japan would provide the chiang kai-shek bandit gang with a big loan. this fully shows that the japanese reactionaries are stepping up large-scaled expansion and plunder in taiwan.

japanese militarism which has revived under the wing of u.s. imperialism has become a dangerous force of aggression and war in asia. it is committing frantic aggression not only against china's territory taiwan, but also against korea; meanwhile, it is actively serving the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indo-china. at the sinister meeting, the japan-chiang reactionaries clamoured that they will "jointly defend asia" and decided to set up a so-called "liaison committee" of the japanese reactionaries, the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and the pak jung hi clique. this was a step adopted by u.s. imperialism to step up the formation of a counter-revolutionary asian military alliance with japan as its centre, through the northeast asia military alliance which has actually been in existence for a long time. it was also a step to further extend the sphere of aggression of the japan-u.s. "security treaty".

just when the sinister meeting was in session in tokyo, u.s. secretary of state rogers went to japan for conspiratorial activities. he blatantly clamoured that japan should "play a more important role" in every way in asia. he once again encouraged the japanese militarists to act as gendarme in asia for u.s. imperialism. and yet rogers talked the nonsense that china "threatens" the security of asian countries. this is turning things completely upside down. instigation of the reactionary coup d'etat in phnom penh, expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china, military occupation of south korea, support to israeli aggression against arab countries in the middle east -- are not all these crimes perpetrated by u.s. imperialism? u.s. imperialism has not only taken the field in the war of aggression, but also energetically propped up japanese militarism, the pak jung hi puppet clique and the reactionaries of various countries, pushing the scheme of "using asians to fight asians". it is precisely these criminal activities of u.s. imperialism and its acomplices that have gravely menaced the independence and security of the asian countries.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "in japan, except for pro-american monopoly capital and the militarist warlords, the broad masses of the people are our true friends."

there are in japan only a handful of pro-american monopoly capitalists and militarists who follow the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and are frenziedly hostile to the chinese people. they are the common enemy of the chinese people, the japanese people and the people of other asian countries, whereas the broad masses of the japanese people are good friends of the chinese people. the japanese people of all circles have held meetings in the past few days vehemently denouncing the reactionary sato government for its criminal collaboration with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang in opposing the people's republic of china. they have voiced their determination to carry through to the end their struggle against japanese militarism and for smashing the aggressive japan-u.s. military alliance and to strive for the further development of the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples. the 700 million chinese people firmly support the japanese people in their just struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and pledge to unite with the japanese and other asian peoples so as to completely smash all schemes of aggression and war of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

we should like to give a stern warning to the reactionary sato government: china and asia today are not what they were. the chinese people will surely liberate their sacred territory taiwan province. the korean people will surely reunify their fatherland. the three indo-chinese peoples will surely win complete victory in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the japanese militarists, who vainly hope to tread once again the old path of aggression in asia by relying on u.s. imperialism, will only be knocking their heads against a brick wall and meet total extinction in face of the powerful revolutionary forces of the chinese people, the korean people, the indo-chinese people and the people of all other asian countries.

Sinister Meeting in Tokyo Reveals Japanese Militarism's Ambition to Follow US Imperialism in Aggression against Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1970)

peking, july 11 (nsinhua) -- under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the reactionary sato government of japan mustered the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and the pak jung hi puppet clique and held the 15th session of the japan-chiang "cooperation committee" in tokyo from july 6 to 8. at the meeting, they openly raved against "asian communism" and stressed that "a new liaison committe" consisting of important personages of japan, the rok and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang "is to be established to maintain close contacts on joint defence of asia and other questions."

this sinister meeting was another perverted action taken by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries following the "automatic extension" of the japan-u.s. "security treaty". it is an important part of the u.s. imperialist aggressive plan of "using asians to fight asians", which is being pushed at an accelerated pace, and has further revealed japanese

militarism's aggressive ambition. japanese war criminals nobusuke kishi and mitsujiro ishii, japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi, kogoro uemura, chairman of the japanese federation of economic organizations -- headquarters of the japanese monopoly capitalists, and a number of reactionary chieftains of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang were present at the session.

to fan sentiments against china, the japanese reactionaries distributed at the sinister meeting a paper interpreting their document issued last year to back up the chiang kai-shek bandit clique's "counter-attacks on the mainland", thus reiterating their reactionary stand of antagonizing the chinese people. at the meeting, ways and means of collecting and studying information about china were discussed and a decision was made on strengthening the exchange of such information between the three parties. a communique adopted at the meeting frantically attacked china's solemn stand on china-japan trade.

when the sinister meeting was in session, the reactionary sato government published on july 7 a "foreign policy blue book" which harped on the shopworn militarist theme of occupying china's territory taiwan, obstructing the reunification of korea and expanding the war of aggression in indo-china in collaboration with u.s. imperialism. the "blue book" also made the outcry that japan would "actively fulfil her ever-heavier international duties".

when the sinister meeting was in session, yen chia-kan, a chieftain of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, went to japan for criminal activities under the pretext of attending the so-called "taiwan day" at the "world exposition" there. eisaku sato clamoured once again in his talks with yen chia-kan on july 6 that japan has "rights and obligations" in relation to the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and that the japanese reactionaries' policy of "recognizing" and "maintaining close friendly contacts" with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang is "unwavering". yen chia-kan handed to sato a letter from chiang kai-shek, a political mummy, in his own handwriting.

the sinister meeting of the japan-chiang "cooperation committee" and the talks between sato and yen chia-kan discussed questions related to japan's economic and cultural aggression in taiwan. the sato government promised the chiang kai-shek bandit gang credits in japanese currency to the value of 250 to 300 million u.s. dollars at the latter's request, on the condition that the past "package deals" should be taken place by an item-by-item examination as regards the use of the credits so that they will be spent in a way favourable to japan's penetration and expansion in taiwan. in so doing, japan has in fact made further inroads upon taiwan and tightened its control over the chiang kai-shek bandit gang.

for the first time, paik doo jin, chief of the "rok-japan cooperation committee", and some other members of the pak jung hi puppet clique attended the sinister meeting as observers. the meeting repeatedly stressed that "close relations" between the three running dogs of u.s. imperialism -- japan, the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and the south korean puppet clique -- will be promoted. during the meeting, the japanese journal "sekai" disclosed in an article that nixon's aggressive scheme to "asianize the war in indo-china" will be carried out with south korea and thailand supplying the man-power and japan providing the money.

it must be noted that u.s. secretary of state rogers hurried to tokyo from southeast asia to direct the sinister meeting behind the scenes. there, he launched open attacks on communism, china and the revolutionary people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, and tried his utmost to encourage the accomplices and puppets of u.s. imperialism. he said: "we want to encourage asian nations to work together more actively. and we're going to continue to support them to the limit of our ability." japan will play a more important role in asia -- "economically, politically, and in every other way", he stressed.

obviously, u.s. imperialism hoped that this sinister meeting would further rally its accomplices and running dogs so as to enlarge the u.s.-japanese military alliance and turn it into a west pacific anti-communist military alliance with japan as its core and with its spearhead directed at the people of korea, china and southeast asia.

this scheme of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries was resolutely opposed by the people of japan and the whole world. when the sinister meeting was held in tokyo, the reactionary sato government, with a guilty conscience, called out two companies of fully-armed police to guard the meeting site. although sato strenuously urged people in the economic circles to offer compliments at the sinister meeting, many people with common sense flatly refused. the broad masses of the japanese people angrily denounced the holding of the sinister meeting in tokyo. workers, peasants, students and people from the economic circles rallied and demonstrated in tokyo, osaka and other places to voice their firm opposition to this sinister meeting and yen chia-kan's visit to japan. the japanese socialist party, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, and some other political parties and mass organizations strongly denounced the reactionary sato government's crimes of antagonizing china, creating "two chinas", obstructing the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china and interfering directly in the affairs of indo-china. all this shows that sato and his ilk are becoming more and more unpopular and isolated in japan. united as one, the people of china, korea, viet nam, laos, cambodia and other asian countries are waging a fierce struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. the reactionary sato government, accomplice of u.s. imperialism in asia, the chiang kai-shek bandit gang long repudiated by the chinese people, and the pak jung hi puppet clique long spurned by the korean people are but a handful. if they insist on going their own way, they will only be swept into the dustbin of history by the revolutionary people in asia and the world.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Wins New Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1970)

.the malayan national liberation army recently laid a remarkable ambush against the enemy, according to the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday.

the radio said that on june 26, a unit of the 8th detachment of the malayan national liberation army which is active in the area from kedah to the malaya-thailand border valiantly ambushed an enemy patrol. the enemy troops were fiercely assaulted immediately after they entered the ambush ring. they struck land mines laid by the liberation army. in this battle the national liberation army killed or wounded over 10 enemy troops and captured a quantity of weapons and other war materials.

the radio said that in many villages of kelantan, perlis and kedah states, the malayan national liberation army has recently made extensive propaganda and organization work among the masses, and is warmly welcomed and supported by the local people of various nationalities.

another broadcast of the "voice of malayan revolution" said that on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the anti-british war for national liberation waged by the malayan people under the leadership of the communist party of malaya, the revolutionary masses in various parts of malaya unfolded extensive armed struggles which dealt serious blows at the enemy. at midnight on june 23, a time-bomb laid by revolutionary people in kuala lumpur exploded under the eyes of the enemy post and damaged the girder bridge leading to the "parliament building". armed resistance of the revolutionary masses against the puppet regime and reactionary elements also took place in kluang and other places.

the radio said that on this occasion, the revolutionary masses put up many red flags and streamers inscribed with revolutionary slogans in singapore, kuala lumpur and penang and their outskirts and in many towns in johore, negri sembilan, pahang, selangor and other states. they also laid land mines and other explosives against the enemy.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of Mongolian Embassy in China Gives Reception to Mark Anniversary of Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1970)

l. badamragchaa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the mongolian people's republic in china, gave a reception here today marking the 49th anniversary of the mongolian people's revolution.

attending the reception on invitation were: han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean-Chinese Friendship Society Sends Message to China-Korea Friendship Association Warmly Greeting 9th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1970)

the china-korea friendship association yesteday received a message from the central committee of the korean-chinese friendship society. the message most warmly greets the ninth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

the message says: this treaty plays a tremendous role in opposing the armed aggression by imperialism, in defending the security and fruits of revolution of the korean and chinese peoples, in safeguarding peace in asia and the rest of the world and in developing the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples.

the message expresses the conviction that the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese peoples will be further strengthened and developed in the joint struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

in conclusion the message wishes the chinese people brilliant successes in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results, in strengthening national defence capabilities and in the struggle to liberate taiwan from the occupation of u.s. imperialism.

Chinese Organizations Send Message to Korean-Chinese Friendship Society Warmly Greeting 9th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1970)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-korea friendship association today sent a message to the korean-chinese friendship society warmly greeting the ninth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

the message says: the chinese and korean peoples have long-standing relations of traditional friendship. especially in their protracted struggle against their common enemies -- japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism, the people of our two countries, sharing the weal and woe, have forged profound militant friendship with blood in their shoulder-to-shoulder battle. the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance has still more strengthened our militant friendship and unity.

the message says: at present, u.s. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeat in its war of aggression in indo-china. wherever it perpetrates aggression and oppression, it incurs strong opposition from the revolutionary people. beset with

difficulties both at home and abroad, u.s. imperialism finds the going tougher and tougher with each passing day. but its aggressive nature has never changed. it is still forcibly occupying china's territory taiwan and southern half of korea, stepping up its military collusion with revived japanese militarism and incessantly carrying out war threats and military provocations against the chinese and korean peoples. the developments of the situation have more and more clearly demonstrated the important significance of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance and its tremendous might. the chinese people, as in the past, will constantly strengthen their friendship and unity with the fraternal korean people and keep high vigilance at all times. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries dare to impose a war on us, the chinese people will resolutely discharge the obligation imposed on them by the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance, firmly stand by the korean people and deal telling blows at the aggressors till the enemy is defeated completely.

in conclusion the message wishes the fraternal korean people, under the leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung, new greater successes in socialist economic construction, in strengthening national defence capabilities and in the struggle for defending their fatherland and wishes the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples to be steadily consolidated and developed.

Hyun Joon Keuk, Korean Ambassador to China, Gives Banquet Celebrating 9th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

among those who attended the banquet on invitation were huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, deputy-chiefs of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung hung side by side in the banquet hall. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and of china.

the banquet was all along permeated with warm fraternal feelings and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples. the hosts and guests time and again proposed toasts to the constant development and consolidation of the militant friendship and great unity between the chinese and korean peoples cemented in blood.

ambassador hyun joon keuk first spoke at the banquet. he said: "the treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance signed between korea and china nine years ago demonstrates the unbreakable friendship and unity between our two countries based on the principle of complete equality, mutual respect of independence and proletarian internationalism. it is a tremendous historic event in the development of the traditional friendly relations between the peoples of korea and china.

"the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung teaches: 'the korea-china treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance manifests the identical will of the korean and chinese peoples to further strengthen the friendship between korea and china which has been cemented in blood and expresses the firm determination of the two peoples to wage resolute struggle to defend the fruits of victory of socialism against the imperialist aggression and to defend peace. in their struggle for the common great cause, the korean and chinese peoples, basing themselves on the desire of always marching forward together, have closely formed an invincible alliance.'"

ambassador hyun joon keuk pointed out that this treaty was the reliable guarantee for defending the security of korea and china and the fruits of victory of socialism. it was a mighty strength for checking the schemes of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism for provoking a new war.

ambassador hyun joon keuk warmly praised the militant friendship between the people of korea and china. he said that the friendship between the korean and chinese people was unbreakable friendship which no force could disrupt. premier chou en-lai's visit to korea in april this year and the publication of the joint communique between the governments of korea and china constituted new developments in the traditional friendship and unity between the people of the two countries. the activities of anti-u.s. joint struggle held recently in korea and china on the 20th anniversary of the u.s. imperialist war against korea and its forcible occupation of taiwan and the mutual dispatch of delegations between the two countries for these activities once again demonstrated to the world the militant friendship and unity between the people of the two countries.

he said that it was another heavy blow to u.s. and japanese imperialism and their lackeys.

"in order to extricate itself from its doom, u.s. imperialism is now attempting frenziedly to find a way out by its war of aggression," said ambassador hyun joon keuk. today u.s. imperialism on the one hand directed its spearhead of aggression against asia and at the same time, it re-armed japanese militarism as its "shock troops" for its aggression in asia, gathered puppets in asia with japanese militarism as the backbone, patched up an "anti-communist" military alliance in a vain attempt to use the method of "using asians to fight asians" to realize its aim of committing aggression against asia. but no matter how the u.s. imperialists were carrying out their death-bed struggle, they could not maintain their disintegrating system of colonial rule in asia and save themselves from their inevitable doom.

the ambassador said that the asian people had a long history of carrying out struggle against imperialism. the korean and chinese people were the first revolutionary people who had defeated u.s. imperialism in history. "under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by the great leader comrade kim il sung," he said, "the korean people have brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-

sustenance and self-defence and have made brilliant achievements in both socialist revolution and socialist construction. we have built our country into a prosperous socialist state."

the ambassador said that the korean people were now launching a vigorous struggle to promote the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland, and were making full preparations for repulsing any enemy aggression at all times. the struggle waged by the south korean people was becoming more vigorous day by day. not long ago, the revolutionaries in south korea founded the central committee of the revolutionary party of the reunification and proclaimed its programme and manifesto. this was an important event in the cause of accomplishing the revolution in south korea and promoting the reunification of the fatherland.

"under the leadership of the chinese communist party with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy leader," the ambassador said, "the fraternal chinese people have scored great achievements in both revolution and construction and built their country into a powerful socialist state.

"experiencing the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people are going all out in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and further strengthening national defence," the ambassador said. the chinese government and the chinese people actively supported and helped all people's struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national freedom and independence. we are very happy," he said, "to have the chinese people, so revolutionary a comrade-in-arms, as our reliable ally."

the ambassador emphatically pointed out: "today's korea is not that of yesterday's, and today's china is not that of yesterday's. if the u.s. and japanese imperialists do not face such stern reality and once again kindle the flames of an aggressive war, then they will inevitably burn themselves before the might of the unity between the korean and chinese peoples.

"we don't want war but we are not afraid of it.

"we will return the enemy's 'retaliation' with retaliation. as regards a total war, we will counter it with a total war."

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance embodies the long-standing, traditional relations of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between the chinese and korean peoples. in the protracted struggle against japanese imperialism, the people of our two countries supported and encouraged each other and, after an arduous struggle, finally defeated the japanese invaders. sharing weal and woe in the years when u.s. imperialism waged its war of aggression against korea, our two peoples once again fought shoulder to shoulder and together won the great victory over u.s. imperialism. this fighting friendship of ours which has been cemented in struggle is very treasured and stands all tests.

"premier chou en-lai's visit to korea and the publication of the joint communique of the chinese and korean governments, which took place not long ago, have demonstrated to the world that the friendship and unity between the peoples of china and korea is unbreakable. this friendship and unity have recently been further strengthened by the mutual dispatch of delegations by our two countries for the activities of anti-u.s. joint struggle and by the common condemnation of u.s. imperialism for its crimes of forcible occupation of south korea and our territory taiwan," vice-premier li hsien-nien added.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "it is of great significance that we get together to commemorate the ninth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance at such a moment. u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression against indo-china has now met with heavy defeat. it has also run into wall everywhere in the world in all its perverse actions to pursue the policy of aggression and war. it is now in extreme isolation. however, u.s. imperialism, aggressive by nature, will never be reconciled to its defeat. it not only continues its forcible occupation of south korea and china's taiwan but is stepping up its military collusion with japanese militarism and constantly carrying out war threats and military provocations against the peoples of china, korea, the three indo-chinese countries and other asian countries."

vice-premier li hsien-nien strongly condemned the "blue book on japan's diplomacy" released by the reactionary sato government of japan a few days back. he said that it not only repeated the militarist clamours as stated in the japan-u.s. joint communique in a vain attempt to obstruct china from liberating its own territory of taiwan, prevent the re-unification of korea and expand the war of aggression in indo-china, but also raised a hue and cry in a more naked way that japan wanted to "actively fulfil her increasing international responsibilities". what an audacious ambition and to what an extreme extent its arrogance has reached exclamation vice-premier li hsien-nien said.

vice-premier li hsien-nien stated: "we want to warn the u.s.-japanese reactionaries that they must not miscalculate the situation. the chinese and korean people can never be cowed down by any war threats or military intimidation. the unity between china and korea is as firm as a rock. the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance will surely show its powerful strength more and more evidently with the development of the current situation. if the u.s. japanese reactionaries dare to provoke a new war of aggression, they will meet with even more ignominious defeat."

attending the banquet on invitation were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, china-korea friendship association, and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries su yu, wang hsin-ting, wang hui-chiu, wu teh, li chiang, yu sang, chi peng-fei, huang tso-chen, chen pang, huang chih-yung, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, chuan chih-pang, shen chien, hsieh huai-teh, ting hsi-lin, chou jen-chieh, lo hua-sheng, hsiao wen-chiu, tseng wei, tu hsing-yuan, han wei-min, wu hsin-chuan, tsui ping, tseng shao-tung, wu piao, yuan hua-ping, yang chen, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, wang yu-ching, lu ying, chen chin-yuan, chang chang-hai, and relatives of martyrs of the former chinese people's volunteers.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Celebrating 9th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 11, 1970)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a grand banquet at the embassy this evening warmly celebrating the ninth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

the banquet was attended by pak sung chul, vice-premier of the korean cabinet; senior general oh jin woo, chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; suh chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the party central committee; chung joon taik, vice-premier of the cabinet; colonel general han ik soo, director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; kang ryang wook, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; kyui eung tai, minister of foreign trade; kim kyung ryun, chairman of the committee for economic relations with foreign countries; pak sun kyoon, minister of power and coal industries; yang hyung sup, minister of higher education; pak yung sin, minister of culture; colonel general kim chul man, vice-chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; pak min soo, director of the korean central news agency; kim kwan sup, acting chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; kim yung nam, vice-director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim jai bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and functionaries of departments concerned.

ambassador li yun-chuan and vice-premier pak sung chul spoke at the banquet.

first of all, ambassador li yun-chuan extended the warmest congratulations and cordial regards to the fraternal korean people. he said: nine years ago, during the visit to china by the korean party and government delegation headed by comrade premier kim il sung, the treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance was signed between china and korea. the signing of this treaty was an important event in the political life of our two peoples and in the history of the friendly relations between our two countries. it brought the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean people to a still higher stage and united the two peoples in a solid alliance in their struggle against the common enemies. this conforms not only to the fundamental interests of the chinese and korean people but also to the interests of the revolutionary struggles of the people in asia and the whole world against imperialism. this treaty provides a reliable guarantee for the safeguarding of the security of our two countries and constitutes a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. in the past nine years, this treaty has played a tremendous role in consolidating and developing the militant friendship between our two peoples and defending the socialist construction of our two countries.

li yun-chuan said: under the leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung and the korean workers' party, the heroic korean people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and vigorously unfolding

the chullima (winged horse) movement, have scored tremendous achievements on all fronts of socialist construction. maintaining high vigilance and persevering in the revolutionary anti-u.s. struggle, the korean people have given repeated severe punishments to the u.s. marauders intruding on land and from the sea and air, and won many great victories. today, the democratic people's republic of korea has become a powerful bulwark standing firmly in the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle in the east. the chinese people rejoice over every victory of the korean people as their own and extend their warm congratulations to the korean people.

after giving an account of the great victories won in china's great proletarian cultural revolution, ambassador li yun-chuan said: the 700 million chinese people, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and who are armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, will surely perform their proletarian internationalist duty: carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

li yun-chuan pointed out: at present, an excellent situation prevails in the world people's revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism. as chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, said, "a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." u.s. imperialism is besieged by the people of the whole world and beset with difficulties both at home and abroad. but it will never be reconciled to its defeat. it continues to forcibly occupy south korea and china's territory of taiwan. it is continuously expanding its aggressive war in indo-china. particularly, in order to extricate itself from its predicament, u.s. imperialism is attempting to use japanese militarism as its "shock force" for aggression in asia. recently, through the "automatic extension" of the japan-u.s. "security treaty", the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have stepped up their military collusion in preparation for launching a new war of aggression. all facts prove that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are the common enemies of the people of korea, china and other asian countries. at present, some people are hitching up with u.s. imperialism and ardently flirting with the japanese reactionaries. this can only strengthen the position of u.s. imperialism in asia and undermine the revolutionary anti-u.s. struggle of the people in various countries. however, the revolutionary struggles of the world people against u.s. imperialism cannot be held back or stifled. has the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung has said, "sooner or later, the u.s. imperialists will definitely be kicked out of south korea and taiwan and the rest of asia by the tenacious struggles of the korean and chinese peoples and other asian peoples." the 3,000-ri beautiful land of korea will surely be reunified, china's sacred territory of taiwan will surely be liberated and the indo-chinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation will surely be crowned with complete victory.

ambassador li yun-chuan said: in celebrating the 9th anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance, we are glad to see that the relations of friendship and co-operation between china and korea are being steadily reinforced and developed.

ambassador li yun-chuan said in conclusion: the militant friendship between the chinese and korean people is sealed with blood and has stood severe tests of violent storms. no force on earth can break this friendship. in the common

struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the 700 million chinese people will remain united forever with the fraternal korean people, and fight together and win victories together with them.

comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier of the korean cabinet, then spoke at the banquet. he said: on this significant day, i am entrusted by the central committee of the workers' party of korea and the government of the republic to extend warm and friendly greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

comrade pak sung chul said that the treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance signed between korea and china was an epochal event further consolidating and developing to a higher stage the militant friendship and unity cemented with blood between the korean and chinese people in their joint struggle for the victory of the cause of freedom, liberation and socialism.

this treaty has demonstrated the unanimous aspirations and militant will of the korean and chinese people to fight shoulder to shoulder as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers in safeguarding the security and victorious fruits of socialism of the two countries and in defending peace in asia and the rest of the world in face of aggression by u.s.-led imperialism.

comrade pak sung chul said: korea and china are neighbours linked by a river and the people of the two countries have long been fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemies.

in the period of the arduous anti-japan armed struggle organized and conducted under the leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean communists and patriotic people not only fought for the freedom and liberation of their fatherland, but also actively helped the fraternal chinese people in their liberation cause. in the period of the korean war, the chinese people dispatched volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters to help with their blood our people in their struggle against the u.s. aggressors, and also gave us enormous assistance in the post-war period of rehabilitation and construction. we will never forget this and we express our gratitude for it.

comrade pak sung chul said: today, under the wise leadership of the communist party of china with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as leader and comrade lin piao as deputy leader, the chinese people have, through the great proletarian cultural revolution, built their country into a socialist power with still greater economic might and defence capabilities.

the people's republic of china has daily developed into a powerful, revolutionary anti-imperialist force. this is an inspiration to the revolutionary people in asia and the rest of the world and a tremendous blow to the imperialists.

comrade pak sung chul pointed out that today, the friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people are being further strengthened and developed in face of the daily intensified activities of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and revived japanese militarism.

comrade pak sung chul went on to expose and condemn the blue book made public several days ago by the sato clique of japan which is embarking on the road of aggression abroad with the support of u.s. imperialism. he pointed out that the blue book has precisely revealed the hideous ambitions of aggression harboured by the sato clique of japan against the korean and chinese people.

comrade pak sung chul stressed: we can never remain indifferent to the aggressive activities of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, has pointed out that "we have had the experience of smashing the enemy, however strong it may be, when we unite and fight resolutely, and we are convinced that we can smash any strong enemy in future, too."

comrade pak sung chul said: at present, under the wise leadership of the party central committee headed by the great leader comrade kim il sung and on the basis of the brilliant achievements scored in revolution and construction, the people of our country are further firmly consolidating the revolutionary base in the northern half of the republic, energetically building up both our economy and national defence to meet the intensified conspiratorial activities of u.s. imperialism for aggression, and making all preparations to repulse any enemy aggression.

he said: the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung has pointed out that "riding roughshod everywhere, u.s. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself."

if u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism dare to launch another war against the korean and chinese people, the korean and chinese people will as in the past wipe out the aggressors by uniting still more firmly, and will win final victory in our common cause.

comrade pak sung chul said in conclusion: in the days to come, the korean people will, holding high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, advance together in close unity with the fraternal chinese people in our common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause, and faithfully perform the obligations they undertake in the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

the speeches of ambassador li yun-chuan and vice-premier pak sung chul were repeatedly interrupted by warm applause.

militant unity and fraternal friendship of the chinese and korean people prevailed at the banquet. at the banquet hall were huge portraits of the great leader of the korean people premier kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung, and a streamer inscribed with the words: "lasting friendship between the chinese and korean people".

at the banquet, guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the chinese and korean people, to new victories in the anti-imperialist struggle of the two countries, to new achievements in the socialist construction of the two countries, to the health of the great leader of the korean

people premier kim il sung and to the health of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

a chinese feature film "heroic sons and daughters" was shown after the banquet.

CHINA-TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Piao Meet Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1970)

our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao this afternoon met all members of the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and all members of the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance.

on meeting them, chairman mao and vice-chairman lin warmly shook hands with the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests in welcome and had a photograph taken with them.

chairman mao and vice-chairman lin then had a cordial and friendly talk with these distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests: minister jamal; minister mudenda; j.m. kusinde, tanzanian minister for communications, transport and labour; a.m. milner, zambian minister of power, transport and works; r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china; p. ng'oma, zambian ambassador to china; c.d. msuya, principal secretary of the tanzanian ministry of finance; e.g. kasonde, permanent secretary of the zambian ministry of development and finance; e.i.m. mtei, governor of the bank of tanzania; p.j. chisanga, permanent secretary of the zambian ministry of power, transport and works; i.m. kaduma, principal secretary of the tanzanian ministry of communications, transport and labour; and j.b. zulu, governor of the bank of zambia.

taking part in the meeting and talk were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council.

present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned fang yi, chi peng-fei, kuo lu, chen mu-hua, chen yu-kuei, pu ke, wang hai-yung and han hsu.

Protocols Between Chinese Government and Governments of Tanzania and Zambia Concerning Construction of Tanzania-Zambia Railway Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1970)

protocols and minutes of the talks concerning the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway were signed between the government of china and the governments of tanzania and zambia in peking today.

they are the protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the governments of the united republic of tanzania and the republic of zambia concerning the amount of the loan for the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway and the method of its repayment, the protocol between the government of the people's republic of china and the governments of the united republic of tanzania and the republic of zambia concerning the "report on the survey and design for the tanzania-zambia railway", and the minutes of talks on the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, were present at the signing ceremony.

the protocols and the minutes of the talks were signed by fang yi, minister of the chinese commission for economic relations with foreign countries, amir habib jamal, leader of the tanzanian government delegation and minister for finance, and e.h.k. mudenda, leader of the zambian government delegation and minister of development and finance, on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the tanzanian side were j.m. kusinde, minister for communications, transport and labour, r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, c.d. msuya, principal secretary of the ministry of finance, e.i.m. mtei, governor of the bank of tanzania, i.m. kaduma, principal secretary of the ministry of communications, transport and labour, and other members of the tanzanian government delegation.

present on the zambian side were a.m. milner, minister of power, transport and works, p. ng'oma, zambian ambassador to china, e.g. kasonde, permanent secretary of the ministry of development and finance, p.j. chisanga, permanent secretary of the ministry of power, transport and works, j.b. zulu, governor of the bank of zambia, and other members of the zambian government delegation.

present on the chinese side were leading members of the departments concerned, including chi peng-fei, kuo lu, chen mu-hua, li hsuan, pu ke, chin hui, tsui ping, lu hsueh-chien and han hsu.

Leaders of Zambian and Tanzanian Government Delegations Give Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, July 12, 1970)

e.h.k. mudenda, leader of the zambian government delegation and minister of development and finance, and amir habib jamal, leader of the tanzanian government delegation and minister for finance, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the departments concerned attended the banquet on invitation.

the banquet was permeated with expressions of unity and friendship among the peoples of china, zambia and tanzania. minister jamal and vice-premier li hsien-nien made speeches at the banquet.

in his speech, minister jamal, on behalf of the zambian and tanzanian government delegations, expressed their deep appreciation for the very warm hospitality extended to the two delegations by the government and the people of china. "we feel particularly honoured that chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao were able to spare their most precious time to receive us," he said.

minister jamal said that a protocol was concluded in 1967 between china, zambia and tanzania in which china at the request of the zambian and tanzanian governments, agreed to assist in the construction of a railway linking tanzania with zambia, and at the same time provide tanzania's sister state zambia with an unfettered outlet to the sea at the port of dar es salaam.

he praised the technical staff sent by the chinese government who worked arduously day and night under a wide range of difficult conditions, in a strange and exacting environment, and completed the survey and designing work.

minister jamal continued: "we salute all of our chinese friends who have participated willingly and with great resourcefulness and energy in the successful completion of this work, and thank them very much for this their pioneering contribution towards the realization of this important project. they have decisively discomfited our detractors within and outside our borders.

"inspired by the unqualified successes already achieved, the government delegations of the people's republic of china, of zambia and of tanzania have met once again in peking and discussed important matters connected with the railway project. our deliberations have been brought to a most gratifyingly successful conclusion."

he said: "the people of your great country have embarked upon revolutionary construction and re-construction of your economy based on self-reliance. for this purpose all your available resources will be needed for years to come. even

so, your government has decided to assist zambia and tanzania in the construction of this great railway on the most generous terms." he said: "your massive assistance to the cause of developing countries, while engaged in a much needed reconstruction at home, is a clear demonstration of the commitment of the chinese people to international solidarity in the struggle for the construction of a just and peaceful world order in which imperialism, fascism and colonialism will have been banished for ever.

"as the minister for development and finance of zambia mudenda said the other day at tientsin, zambia and tanzania are not free if the rest of africa is not free. africa is not free if the rest of the world is not free. in assisting us to achieve our cherished aim of close communications with each other, thus serving the needs of our national economy, the government and the people of the people's republic of china are making a most positive and significant contribution towards total liberation of africa. we salute and thank sincerely the chinese people and their great leader chairman mao for this magnificent act of international solidarity."

minister jamal concluded: "with ever strengthening friendship we have come to recognise the many qualities of the people of china. their courtesy, respect and humility towards their friends, no less than their firm resolution, against all obstacles to meet challenges from reactionary and oppressive forces are the real strength of this revolutionary society. we rejoice as well as take pride in having been given an opportunity, through this visit, of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of zambia, tanzania and the people's repuolic of china."

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the government delegation of zambia led by minister mudenda and the government delegation of tanzania led by minister jamal have come to our country for a friendly visit and have achieved positive results during their short stay of a few days. your present visit has not only pushed to a new stage the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway through the cooperative efforts of our three countries, but has also made new contributions to the further strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of china, zambia and tanzania and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our three countries."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "three years ago, thanks to the direct concern of chairman mao, president kaunda and president nyerere, our three countries decided to cooperate in building the tanzania-zambia railway. since then, with our joint efforts we have victoriously made survey, designing and preparations for the railway construction. the tanzania-zambia railway is a grand yet difficult project. the rapid progress of this project within a relatively short period forcefully testifies to the great vitality and broad prospects

for development of the cause of friendly cooperation between the peoples of china, zambia and tanzania and between the afro-asian peoples on the basis of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed thanks to the governments of zambia and tanzania and their people for the warm concern and help they had given to the chinese engineers and technical personnel, and to the zambian and tanzanian friends for their high appraisal of china's aid.

vice-premier li hsien-nien continued: "chairman mao teaches us: 'china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity.' what we have done is far from adequate. with the continuous development of socialist revolution and socialist construction in china, we are determined to give stronger support to the just struggles of the afro-asian peoples and the peoples of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys, and stronger assistance to friendly countries in their cause of national construction. 'the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.' we are sincerely grateful to the governments and peoples of zambia and tanzania for their support to china in international affairs. at the same time, the chinese people regard every victory you achieve in opposing imperialism and colonialism, safeguarding national independence and developing national economy as a powerful support to us."

vice-premier li hsien-nien pointed out: "the road of advance before us afro-asian countries is definitely not a straight and smooth one. in eliminating the imperialist and colonialist forces and in building our respective countries, we shall yet encounter all kinds of hardships and obstacles, including [redacted]* barriers and disruptive schemes by imperialism and its lackeys. but so long as we firmly rely on the unity and struggle of our own peoples and continuously strengthen the anti-imperialist unity and mutual assistance and cooperation among the afro-asian peoples, we will certainly overcome every difficulty and advance from victory to victory."

vice-premier li hsien-nien asked minister mudenda and minister jamal to convey to the zambian people and the tanzanian people the cordial greetings and high respects of the chinese government and people. he said: "let us unite and support each other on the same front of fighting imperialism and colonialism and seize new victories exclamation"

present at the banquet on invitation were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, chi peng-fei, kuo lu, chung yu-yi, hsieh huai-ten, chen mu-hua, feng hsi-ku, wang hai-jung, tai kuo-liang, han wei-min, li hsin, chiao pei-hsin, chen shu-huai and ting hsi-lin; chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, as well as chinese engineers and technicians who had helped the work in zambia and tanzania.

p. ng'oma, zambian ambassador to china, r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and diplomatic envoys of african and arab countries to china were also present.

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US

US Secretary of State Carries Out Sinister Activities in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, July 11, 1970)

u.s. secretary of state william rogers, after holding two evil meetings in manila and saigon on aggression against indo-china, conducted sinister activities in tokyo in a visit from july 7 to 10, according to a tokyo report.

rogers held secret meetings separately with prime minister eisaku sato, foreign minister kiichi aichi and finance minister takeo fukuda of the reactionary japanese government on the situation in indo-china and cambodia and on japan-u.s. relations following the unlimited extension of the japan-u.s. "security treaty". events show that u.s. imperialism, having been badly battered by the three indo-chinese peoples, is now eager to have japanese militarism play a role in the enlarged war of aggression in indo-china and in aggression against asia.

during the meetings, rogers told sato the intention of u.s. imperialism to stay on in asia and to ask the japanese reactionaries to become its accomplice. he said that "president nixon is of the view that the pacific area is most important for world peace", that there would be no total "disengagement" even if there should be a withdrawal of u.s. troops within the limits, and that the united states would like "to avoid shouldering any excessive burdens." rogers definitely asked japan to take the responsibility to provide "aid" to the u.s. lackeys in asia, especially the south viet nam puppet clique and the cambodian rightist clique. he asked japan to help "protect" the lon nol regime, render "aid" to phnom penh so as to give the lon nol clique a shot in the arm, and help get u.s. imperialism out of its dilemma on the cambodian question.

furthermore, in accordance with the unlimitedly extended japan-u.s. "security treaty", rogers asked the japanese reactionaries to be the "overseer" of u.s. puppets in asia. in his television speech in tokyo on july 9, rogers clamoured: "we want to encourage asian nations to work together in regional cooperation to deal with some of their problems" and that "japan would play a more important role -- economically, politically and in every other way -- in asia".

what is preposterous is that rogers made a hue and cry in his television speech alleging that if china "would ever stop its belligerent attitude towards its neighbours, then our military presence would be unnecessary". this is an attempt to make false counter-changes in an attempt to absolve u.s. imperialism from its crime of expanding the aggressive war in indo-china and launching aggression in asia. however, rogers' vilification cannot harm china in the least, but will, on the contrary, only lay bare the shameless deceitful features of u.s. imperialism.

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US AND TAIWAN

How Did US Imperialism Invade and Occupy Taiwan

by

Wen T'ung (文彤)

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, June 27, 1970)

On June 27 this year, it is exactly 20 years since US imperialism occupied our sacred territory of Taiwan by force. In this period, US imperialism progressively stepped up its political and military control of Taiwan, turning it into a colony, a military base for aggression against Asia, and a springboard for an attack on the China mainland. The Taiwan compatriots, under the evil rule of the US-Chiang bandit gang, are in the thick of fire and water.

Soon after World War II ended, US imperialism had secretly plotted to step into the shoes of Japanese imperialism in Taiwan. In December 1947, by signing the so-called "China-US Naval Agreement" with the Chiang bandit gang, US imperialism seized Taiwan's big ports--Keelung and Kaohsiung--as its naval bases. On June 27, 1950, that is, the third day after US imperialism launched the aggressive Korean war, Truman, then US President, nonsensically described the Chinese people's demand for liberation of their own sacred territory of Taiwan as "a direct threat to the security of the Pacific region and to the US forces carrying out legitimate and essential duties in that region," and on the pretext of "maintaining international peace and security," dispatched the 7th Fleet and the 13rd Air Squadron to openly and forcibly occupy Taiwan.

For US imperialism to forcibly occupy China's sacred territory with such fallacious and completely untenable "excuse" was a downright gangster's act, which aroused incomparable anger and opposition from the Chinese people and exposed before the people of the world its aggressive nature and its wolfish ambition to trample underfoot wilfully the territorial sovereignty of other countries and interfere with the internal affairs of the people of various countries.

Then on December 2, 1954, US imperialism signed with the Chiang bandit gang the US-Chiang "Joint Defense Treaty," giving the United States the "right" to "deploy" its land, sea and air forces in Taiwan and the Pescadores, in order to strengthen its military bases in Taiwan. Furthermore, this "Treaty" was to be "valid indefinitely." This revealed the evil intention of US imperialism to perpetuate its occupation of our territory of Taiwan and the Pescadores.

In August 1965, US imperialism signed with the Chiang bandit gang what was described as the "Status Agreement" concerning the US armed forces in Taiwan, giving the American troops a string of privileges--such as entering Taiwan, setting up zones of occupation and doing evil freely and without legal sanctions from the Chiang bandit gang. This "agreement" also was to "remain in force indefinitely." It was the attempt of US imperialism to use this agreement to "legalize" its permanent occupation of Taiwan. After this "agreement" was initialed, the Associated Press, letting the cat out of the bag, commented that the last obstacle to the stationing of huge numbers of American troops in Taiwan was removed. Elements of the Chiang gang overseas, on entering or leaving Taiwan, had to comply with the "application" and "visa" procedures, and had to subject themselves to inspection by the customs personnel in Taiwan. But the American troops could enter or leave or stay or engage in smuggling activities without the least interference, and even after they had committed acts of murder and arson, they would be beyond the reach of the Chiang bandit gang.

It is in this way that for the last 20 years US imperialism has tightened its grip on Taiwan step by step, turning it into a colony. Especially after the conclusion of the US-Chiang "Joint Defense Treaty," US imperialism has vigorously built and expanded its air fields, naval ports and other military installations, and turned many vital ports into naval bases. Air bases are spread even more widely in various areas. US imperialism regards Taiwan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and uses it as a base for aggression against Asia. Since the aggressive Vietnam war began, US imperialism has used its military bases in Taiwan as transit transport stations for the Vietnam war.

Having massively invaded and occupied Taiwan, US imperialism went further and placed the army of the Chiang bandit clique under its direct control. The work of the US military "advisory mission" was extended to cover various arms and departments of the Chiang bandit gang. Some "advisers" were even sent to the battalions and companies of the Chiang army. US military "advisers" not only are responsible for the supply and combat training of the Chiang army but also often regulate and check upon the internal affairs of the Chiang bandit army. Every time an airplane of the Chiang army takes off or a warship or boat goes to the sea, or when a fortress is built, or when a barrel of gasoline is used, approval has to be sought from the US military "advisers."

By continuously supplying the Chiang bandit gang with various types of weapons and equipment, US imperialism makes the Chiang bandit gang submit to its command and war arrangements and directs the Chiang bandit army to carry out provocations against the China mainland.

In recent years, US imperialism has been going downhill. Particularly since Nixon's assumption of office, US imperialism, in an impasse and in order to push its so-called "new Asian policy," has encouraged Japanese militarism to work for its Asian policy of aggression by allowing the Japanese reactionaries to lay a finger on Taiwan. In November last year, the "Joint

Communique" released after the meeting between Sato and Nixon brazenly claimed that China's province of Taiwan was "a very vital factor to Japan's security," openly incorporated Taiwan into the sphere of influence of Japanese militarism, and publicly expressed the determination to prevent the Chinese people from liberating Taiwan.

Since last year, with the support of US imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries have stepped up their aggressive and expansionist activities in our Taiwan province. Japan has gone so far as to prepare to build a naval base and conclude with the Chiang bandit gang an "air transport agreement." Japanese monopoly capitalism intensifies its economic invasion against Taiwan in a vain attempt to rebuild its colonialist influence there.

However, Taiwan being the sacred territory of China, the Chinese people are determined to liberate it. Be it US imperialism or Japanese reactionaries, whoever dares to prevent the Chinese people from liberating Taiwan will surely have his head crushed!

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US AND INDOCHINA

Reprint of the Munich Policy of the Thirties

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, July 17, 1970)

The US continues to work for war in the Middle East and to expand the war of aggression in Indochina. Meanwhile, in conspiracy with its followers, it is also carrying out a political sinister scheme of "peaceful solution" in these two areas. Peking has pointed out that this is a reprint of the Munich policy of the 30's.

The so-called Munich policy was a policy by which the big imperialist powers divided the world anew through sacrificing small countries.

The Munich of the 30's meant the conference held in the Bavarian capital of Munich on September 29, 1938, by Germany, Italy, Britain and France, and the Munich agreement signed at the conference. The agreement ceded to Germany the 11,000-square mile Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia, and stipulated that the Czechs in the region must be evacuated before October 10 and all property should be taken over by Germany. Under this condition, the four powers of Germany, Italy, Britain and France "guaranteed" the rest of Czechoslovakia against "further encroachment."

By approving aggression by an imperialist big power and sacrificing the interests of the small nation of Czechoslovakia, the Munich agreement obtained in return a temporary compromise between the imperialist powers of Germany-Italy and Britain-France.

The logic of Munich was that of a robber and tyranny. It was a typical "masterpiece" of imperialist politics. When the British and French representatives returned home, they received congratulations in the role of "saviors of peace" of Europe. It was the most unmitigated swindle and betrayal.

The US and its followers are now working on a "Middle East Munich." On June 25 Rogers "proposed" a 90-day ceasefire between Israel and the Arab states, disengagement between the armed forces of both sides, the establishment of a non-military area and negotiations. This would affirm Israeli aggression, incited and supported by the US, and sacrifice the interests of Palestinian and Arab peoples in return for a temporary compromise between the imperialists, including US imperialism.

The American Time weekly admits that the Middle East supplies 80 percent of the petroleum needed by Europe and 90 percent of that needed by Japan. The Middle East region is at the junction of Europe, Asia and Africa, and the Suez Canal is an important military and cargo transportation route to the Indian Ocean. The imperialists, including US imperialism, struggle among themselves for military and economic interests in this region. Tension is mounting among them, and so, under conditions acceptable to all of them, they

will want very much to sell out the interests of the Palestinian and Arab people and carry out a new partition between them in order to reach a temporary compromise.

The same is true of Indochina. The so-called "peaceful settlement" in Indochina aims to affirm the aggression against the three states of Indochina by the US and its accomplices and sacrifice the interests of the Indochinese people.

The logic of the "new proposals" and "measures for peaceful settlement," worked out by the imperialists, including the US, in the Middle East and Indochina is completely the logic of robbers and tyranny, and also the most shameless swindle and betrayal. Therefore it may be said to be a reprint of the Munich policy of the 30's, the Middle East Munich and a world Munich.

However, as Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien has pointed out, the present is not the era of Munich, and the days are past and will never return when imperialists could carve up small states as they pleased and behave in an arrogant manner. No matter what tricks US imperialism and its partners may play, they will not deceive the increasingly awakened the people of all countries of the world or save them from their fate of defeat in the Middle East, Indochina and other parts of the world.

Hitler, Chamberlain and others--the imperialist robbers who worked the Munich swindle in the 30's--have already gone to meet their God. The revolutionary situation in Asia at present is excellent and so it is in Africa and Latin America. The revolutionary mass movement is rising with great force in Europe and North America. Under such a situation, the Hitlers and Chamberlains of the 70's, together with their sinister schemes for a Middle East Munich and a world Munich, will also surely go to meet their God. (Shih Chün-yü)

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Grasp Well the Work on Intellectual Youths Who Settle in the Country

- Jen-min Jih-pao editorial -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 9, 1970)

> Party organizations and revolutionary committees at provincial, district, hsien and lower levels are urged to strengthen their leadership over the work on resettlement of urban educated youths in the country, said to be an important part of Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The main aim of sending thousands of educated youths from their urban homes to rural areas is to remold them in the image of Mao so they may perpetuate his thought.--SCMP Ed.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of intellectual youths, actively responding to the great leader Chairman Mao's call, "Intellectual youths, go to the countryside and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants," went one after another to settle in the vast domain of the countryside and enthusiastically embarked on the smooth and broad road of integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought and re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, a new generation of cultured laborers with socialist consciousness is marching forward and growing up vigorously in the heavy storms

of the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment in the rural areas.

At a preceding period, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have done a large amount of work in accommodating, educating and managing the rusticated intellectual youths and have produced remarkable results. The task now confronting us is to sum up experience, consolidate the results achieved, implement in their totality Chairman Mao's various directives on intellectual youths going to the countryside, and further strengthen the leadership over the work on the rusticated intellectual youths.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels must realize the great significance of "going to the countryside of intellectual youths" and attach the utmost importance to this task.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "To insure that our Party and State will not change color, we need not only a correct line and policy, but also to foster and train thousands upon thousands of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution." This brilliant thought of Chairman Mao is an important integral part of his great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing restoration of capitalism, and firmly upholding the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must foster and train thousands upon thousands of reliable successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution in accordance with the conditions for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution as formulated by Chairman Mao and along the route indicated by him.

The going to the countryside of intellectual youths and their integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants is not merely a temporary measure for the resettlement of labor, but an important way of fostering and training successors to the revolutionary cause. We must grasp well and firmly the work on rusticated intellectual youths, and must never neglect and slacken leadership over this work.

To grasp firmly and well the work on intellectual youths who settle in the countryside, the most fundamental thing is to strengthen political and ideological leadership. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels must actively organize and urge the rusticated intellectual youths to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the revolutionary practice of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and strive to remold their world outlook. They must foster and educate the rusticated intellectual youths and help them solve problems of stand, viewpoint and feeling, and completely shift their stand to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers. They must bring proletarian politics to the fore

among the rusticated intellectual youths, persevere in observing the "four firsts," vigorously promote the three-eight style of work, and launch a "four-good" movement. They must carry out ideological work intensively and in great detail in accordance with the characteristics of intellectual youths.

It is necessary to urge the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to teach the intellectual youths by word and by example, and at the same time to induce the intellectual youths to accept re-education voluntarily. It is necessary to impose strict demands on them as well as guide them skillfully. It is necessary to grasp living ideas firmly and at the same time make proper arrangements of their production and life.

The political and ideological work on the rusticated intellectual youths is a long-term task that must be regularly and repeatedly grasped. They must not think that the work is almost done, and they must not grasp it for only a while.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Young people are the most active and most alive part of the social forces as a whole." All communes, brigades and teams, farms and Army production units which have intellectual youths settled in them must take care to rouse the enthusiasm of the rusticated intellectual youths for socialist revolution and socialist construction, boldly employ them while educating them and insisting on their education while employing them, so that this reinforcement may fully play their active role in the struggle to thoroughly change the "poor and blank" aspect of the rural villages and build a socialist new countryside.

It is necessary to encourage their revolutionary spirit of waging struggle against old ideas, the old culture, old customs and old habits. Proper arrangements should be made for their labor and attention should be paid to their safety in labor. In the matter of wages, the principle of equal pay for equal work should be implemented.

It is necessary to show concern and care for the young people and vigorously advocate late marriage. It is necessary to correctly deal with "children who can be corrected through education" in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian policy.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, the rural areas are a vast world where much can be done, and the poor and lower-middle peasants are good teachers to re-educate the intellectual youths. All intellectual youths who have gone to the countryside and who have revolutionary will should resolve to take root in the rural areas and make revolution all their life, and dedicate their strength to socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

The struggle waged by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat for the younger generation is quite vehement. In doing work on the rusticated intellectual youths, it is necessary to grasp class struggle vigorously. It

is necessary to deal resolute blows to the small handful of class enemies who try to be friend, corrupt, or persecute the rusticated intellectual youths. It is necessary to resist powerfully the urban and rural forces of capitalism and the remnant forces of feudalism in their effort to erode and influence the rusticated intellectual youths. It is necessary to develop in depth revolutionary mass criticism, so as to thoroughly eradicate the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of going to school in order to become an official," "theory of going to the countryside to acquire a veneer of gold," and such counter-revolutionary revisionism.

To carry out work on the rusticated intellectual youths successfully, special squads must be formed at the provincial, district and hsien levels to grasp the work, while at the commune and brigade or team level there must be cadres specially designated to take charge of the work. Leading cadres of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels should personally take a part in the work. It is necessary to sum up conscientiously and popularize promptly the advanced experience of intellectual youths in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, of the poor and lower-middle peasants in educating the intellectual youths, and of communes, brigades and teams in leading the rusticated intellectual youths in their work. It is necessary to grasp well typical cases and set up pace-setters to lead the rest.

Work in whole areas should be conscientiously checked several times a year. There should be close coordination between urban and rural areas and between departments concerned in carrying out successfully the work on the rusticated intellectual youths.

In some areas at present, cadres lead intellectual youths to rural villages to settle down. This method has produced very good results. These cadres on the one hand take part in labor themselves and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and on the other hand assist the communes, brigades and teams in strengthening leadership over the rusticated intellectual youths. In this way they promote their own ideological revolutionization as well as push forward the revolutionization of the intellectual youths. This experience may be popularized in other areas.

In the course of earnestly carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation, executing the various fighting tasks set forth at the Party's 9th Congress, and prosecuting in depth the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels must hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, firmly and successfully grasp the work on the rusticated intellectual youths, and foster and train thousands upon thousands of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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INDUSTRY

Excellent State of Shanghai Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 14, 1970)

the working class of shanghai, china's biggest industrial city, has this year brought about an unprecedented high tide in industrial production and achieved brilliant successes in both revolution and production. a revolutionary atmosphere prevails in the city which throbs with vigour and vitality.

in achieving their successes, the workers have held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, vigorously grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, persisted in placing revolution in command of production and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth.

in the first half of the year the shanghai working class made great efforts to catch up with and surpass advanced world standards in technique and technological processes and in turning out new products and materials, thus filling many gaps in chinese industry and effectively supporting socialist construction. during this period the metallurgical industry created a total of more than 1,000 new techniques, technological processes, new products and new materials. these include new-type alloy steels, high grade alloys and important rare metals, all of which are urgently needed by the state, and special, shaped steel up to advanced world standards. it has successfully turned out new varieties of steel specially adapted to china's resources.

the machine-building and electrical industry successfully trial-manufactured many up-to-date products of high standard and precision. of particular importance are a 4,000-ton extrusion press, a high-precision horizontal small module hobbing machine and a 150-ton programme control press.

the electronics industry trial-manufactured over 200 semi-conductor and electro-vacuum devices needed by the state.

other advances in industry are technical innovations through the development of electronic technique, the popularization of new techniques in automatic control and in microbiological chemistry, the invention of a single process for dyeing and the popularization of metal processing which is chipless or with few chips. as a result the scientific and technical level of industry in shanghai has been raised to a great extent.

in the first half of this year, the total output value of shanghai industry showed a big increase over the same period of last year. in june, especially, it was 24 per cent higher than in last june. there was a considerable increase in major industrial products such as steel, rolled steel, polycrystalline silicon, transistors, electronic tubes, equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants, machine tools, tractors, diesel engines, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, antibiotics, wrist watches and bicycles, compared with the same period of last year. the output of silicon single crystals increased sixfold and that of solid-state circuits elevenfold.

eliminating the pernicious influence of the revisionist line for running enterprises and advancing bravely along the road of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" which chairman mao has pointed out, the ship-building workers performed a miraculous feat in launching four vessels in the 10,000-ton class in six months. alongside this increase in production, quality was maintained or improved, and the consumption of principal raw materials, fuel and power was further reduced in the manufacture of many products.

this new high tide in production has been brought about under the guidance of chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war", with class struggle taken as the key link.

in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought this year, the shanghai working class has repeatedly studied and applied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and become ever clearer on class struggle and the importance of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. the workers have firmly responded to chairman mao's great call "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat." right from the beginning of the year, they have waged an all-round and deep-going class struggle in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres and launched vigorous offensives against the handful of class enemies, and this has done much to heighten the socialist enthusiasm of the masses.

at the chiangnan shipyard close attention has been paid to the struggle against the enemy, a handful of class enemies was ferreted out and unity within the ranks of the working class has been strengthened. as a result the workers' enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production is higher than ever before. recently they launched two vessels in the 10,000-ton class at the same time. work on both of these was of the best quality and done at the highest speed.

the steel workers at the shanghai no. one cold rolled strip mill accepted the assignment of producing high grade silicon steel urgently needed by the state. but this involved complicated technological processes, demanded high standards and required high precision equipment. the workers at this small factory regarded the fulfilment of their task as dealing a blow at imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. they did away with fetishes and superstitions, and made full use of its simple facilities and of old, discarded materials. relying on their own efforts, they worked hard for two months or more to make a set of equipment designed by themselves, and finally trial-manufactured high grade silicon steel of excellent quality.

in order to guarantee that the enterprises victoriously follow chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the shanghai working class carried out the struggle between the two lines in the economic field in depth and, step by step, eliminated the pernicious influence of the revisionist line for running enterprises pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

the shanghai working class launched a largescale attack on this revisionist line beginning from may. in line with chairman mao's great concept "every contradiction is an

objective reality, and it is our task to understand it and resolve it as correctly as we can", the revolutionary foundry workers of the hutung shipyard use the method of comparison sharply to expose the pernicious influence of the revisionist line which still existed and expressed the firm determination of the working class to carry the revolution through to the end. what they did was taken up in a big way in other industries in shanghai. the other workers in the ship-building industry first followed their example and similar activities rapidly spread to the meters and instruments, machinery and power, metallurgical, textile, chemical, light and handicraft industries. they were also undertaken on building sites, and by designing and scientific research institutes. this served to deepen the struggle between the two lines in the economic field and raise revolutionary mass criticism to a new stage. many leading members of factories and plants went down to the workshops, shifts and teams to listen to the workers' opinions. they joined the workers in bringing out and resolving contradictions. in this way a closer relationship was established between the leadership and the masses and this served to promote the ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies.

the important experience arising out of the vigorous upsurge in shanghai's industry in the first half of this year is that it is essential to rely directly on the masses of workers, keep to the mass line and go in for mass movements in a big way. whenever an important product had to be made, a construction project completed or a technical innovation undertaken, the working class in shanghai would coordinate their efforts in true socialist spirit, breaking down the barriers between different trades and concentrating on waging a people's war in which they vied with each other to take the heavy loads and did whatever they were able. this year, the revolutionary workers in many factories have joined in the battle to produce large amounts of equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants in all parts of china, a glorious task not set to them by the state plan. even workers in textile, dyeing and printing, food, cigarette and handicraft industries and housewives in community-run factories who knew nothing about chemical fertilizer equipment plunged into this people's war. they ensured success by keeping firmly to the road of self-reliance and using simple and indigenous methods.

the workers, cadres and technicians on the shanghai industrial front are now conscientiously summing up their experience and finding out the gaps they have to bridge, in line with chairman mao's teaching: "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness...". they are determined to sustain and redouble their efforts to gain even more brilliant achievements in the second half of the year, so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Mao Tsetung Thought Illuminates South China Villages of Yao Nationality

(NCNA-English Nanning, July 13, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of yao nationality in the chipailung people's commune in the tuan yao autonomous county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, have been studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and changing their world outlook consciously. there have been great changes in their ideology and a high upsurge has come into being in revolution and production.

the commune has become an advanced collective in the region for its living study and application of mao tsetung thought. every village in the commune, and every family has started classes over the past three years for studying mao tsetung thought. there are more than 330 activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and over 2,100 good commune members.

the members of the chipailung people's commune are scattered in 1,300 places among the hills. before liberation the poor and lower-middle peasants led a miserable life, dwelling in thatched huts and eating wild vegetables. under the leadership of chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities, the poor and lower-middle peasants of yao nationality won emancipation. they have boundless love for the great leader chairman mao, and boundless admiration to invincible mao tsetung thought. they regard studying chairman mao's writings, following his teachings, acting according to his instructions and being his good fighters as the supreme criterion for all their actions. they spend three evenings every week to study mao tsetung thought, fight self and repudiate revisionism in close connection with practice. this started in 1967 during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

sixtyone-year-old mengmufang is a poor peasant woman of yao nationality. in the old days poverty and hunger robbed her of her eyesight. she has not forgotten the sufferings of the past now that she enjoys the happiness of the new society. she often says, "chairman mao's writings are a beacon for the emancipation of the working people and enlighten their minds."

her production team started a night school for mao tsetung thought. she was anxious to attend, but would have to go over a mountain peak to school. so every time she went, she would ask her son to help her climb. with boundless loyalty to chairman mao, she learned by heart dozens of quotations from chairman mao and his brilliant three constantly read articles. in accordance with chairman mao's instructions on serving the people, she often helps others cut pig fodder, grind rice and do farm work. the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praise her.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the commune members have heightened their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. every commune family has turned itself into a fighting collective in consciously revolutionizing its thinking. this creates a

new kind of revolutionary family, in which the members care for, love and help one another politically.

Lan chao-wen, a cadre of the Lungcheng production brigade, became arrogant for a time and looked down on the deputy head of his production team, an old poor peasant named Lan cheng-yuan. In order to help him ideologically, Lan chao-wen's younger sister and head of their family class in the study of Mao Tsetung thought, led all the members of the family in studying Chairman Mao's teaching "People do different work and hold different posts. But however high an official is, he should go among the masses as an ordinary worker. Putting on airs is absolutely impermissible." She criticized Lan chao-wen, saying: "You became a cadre of the brigade to meet the needs of revolutionary work. You should forge close ties with the masses and become one with them. You should make a self-criticism of your mistake to Uncle Cheng-yuan." Lan chao-wen's mother said to her son: "Our family and Cheng-yuan are bitter gourds growing on the same vine. As soon as you became a cadre of the brigade, you got a swelled head. You've forgotten your class origin exclamation"

That night, the family made revolutionary mass criticism and mercilessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as the theory that "the masses are backward" and the theory of "joining the party in order to climb up". With his consciousness heightened, Lan chao-wen voluntarily made a self-criticism to Lan cheng-yuan and corrected his mistakes. Lan chao-wen and Lan cheng-yuan have since often helped each other politically and talked things over regarding work so as to do an ever better job in revolution and production.

The commune members of Yao nationality study and apply Mao Tsetung thought in a living way, sharply repudiating Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and firmly implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". Following the example of Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants, they launched a mass drive for transforming hills and harnessing water in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work to improve the area and contribute to the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, nineteen households of poor and lower-middle Yao peasants in the Yuchi production brigade last year worked in the revolutionary spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains". Carrying "Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung", they set out to reclaim wasteland several kilometres from their village, which was covered with thorny shrubs and infested by wild animals and snakes, and settled there as a new production team. They would begin terracing land and cutting channels and ditches on the rocky hillsides as soon as dawn broke. They built cottages of local stone by torch-light at night. Dressing the rocks was very difficult since chisels did no more than scratch the surface. Though their hands were bruised and bled, they pressed on with the work. Thanks to their strenuous efforts, they transformed the land and planted crops.

there are other instances of the vigorous fight to change nature. over the past three years, the commune, with its over one hundred production teams, has built over one hundred water conservancy works and reclaimed 64 hectares of rice paddy field and other land from rocky hillsides. the commune's agricultural production has been transformed, with marked expansion of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side line-production and fisheries.

LIVESTOCK BREEDING

Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Wins Great Victory in Livestock Breeding

(NCNA-English Huhehot, July 14, 1970)

with the help of the men of the people's liberation army supporting the left, poor and lower-middle herdsmen, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the inner mongolian autonomous region, north china, have achieved great success in livestock breeding in the first year of the 1970's after overcoming droughts and snowstorms, thanks to their living study and application of mao tsetung thought, putting revolution in command of production, and launching a mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, an advanced agricultural unit nationally known for its revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the rate of breeding reached 97.8 percent, the survival rate 88.7 percent, and the survival rate for large livestock 93.7 percent. all these are higher than last year's and over 900,000 young animals were added.

severe snowstorms hit many pastures in the region last winter and spring. this created difficulties in increasing the livestock. helped by the p.l.a. men supporting the left and by revolutionary committees at all levels, the commune herdsmen and revolutionary cadres of different nationalities put proletarian politics in command, ran many mao tsetung thought study classes and conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in inner mongolia, such as "the dying out of class struggle" and "animal breeding entirely depends on nature". this strengthened their determination to raise livestock for the revolution. they developed a down-to-earth mass movement for protecting the animals from natural disasters. the revolutionary masses and cadres used chairman mao's three constantly read articles as their weapons and used their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death to overcome all natural disasters. the sunid right banner of the ulan chab league was hit by a sand storm in june. the sheep and horses belonging to baiyinwula production team had not been taken back to cover before it broke. the herdsmen used mao tsetung thought to guide them in the fight to save the collective property. shouting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", all the commune members turned out and braved the sand storm all that day and the night and saved the sheep and cattle.

many livestock breeding areas faced an acute shortage of fodder last spring. the p.l.a. men supporting the left in various areas organized all forces to transport large quantities of fodder, medicine, articles for nursing lambs and other things to the production teams. the revolutionary masses and the cadres in the communes and brigades cut grass to provide fodder in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. in the silinghot league and ulan chap league, many banners, counties and communes, and farming and livestock breeding areas displayed the communist style and the socialist spirit of co-operation to solve the shortage of fodder resulting from heavy snowstorms so that the animals passed last winter safely.

communes and brigades on the grasslands have developed agriculture and added pasturage in recent years. this has helped livestock breeding make steady progress.

the paiyinnaile brigade of the szutzuwang banner in the ulan chap league works on a stretch of dry grassland where the people were badly short of drinking water in the past. the herdsmen have successfully solved this problem by sinking some 60 wells in the past few years. last spring they sank another deep well to supply water for an additional section of arid grassland.

in the silinghot league alone, the acreage sown to food grain and fodder rose to more than 26,600 hectares this year. other leagues also record enormous extension of acreage.

the wusnenchao brigade of the wusnenchao commune is known as a pastoral tachai on the ordos highlands. it began to transform the desert in 1958 and has since successfully held down 1,080 hectares of sand. it has planted 30 hectares of trees for wind-breaks and timber, cultivated 30 hectares of fine-strain grass and opened 432 hectares for growing fodder. the brigade harvested 150 tons of food grain last year, an increase of 137 per cent over 1968. it has achieved a good increase in livestock this year.

livestock breeding is developing on the inner mongolian grasslands and the prospects are better than ever.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Statement of Foreign Ministry of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1970)

the foreign ministry of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement yesterday refuting the distorted report on cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's statement by norman webster, correspondent of the "toronto globe and mail" of canada. full text of the foreign ministry statement follows:

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia

in a cable from toronto (canada) on july 9, 1970, the united press international (upi) reported an article by correspondent norman webster published in the "toronto globe and mail".

the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, expresses its deep regret to notice that some passages in the cable do not correspond with either the words or the ideas expressed by the head of state of cambodia in the interview he granted norman webster, correspondent of the "toronto globe and mail", last july 9.

mr. huot sambath, acting minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, who was present at the interview given by the head of state, would like to give the following exact information from his notes:

a) concerning premier kim il sung's proposal to send korean volunteers to "fight the american troops and the troops of the u.s. imperialists' satellites", the cambodian head of state declared that "the majority of the members of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea (nufk) do not, for the moment, favour an appeal for non-indo-chinese volunteers, because they consider that for the moment the khmer forces of the national liberation army and the united front of the indo-chinese peoples are capable of keeping up the fighting and of defeating the american and saigon troops and those of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique."

the cambodian head of state also added that "this position of the members of the national united front of kampuchea could be changed in the light of the development of the situation."

b) concerning the attitude of president nixon which is not "fair play", the head of state of cambodia declared: "we are not fighting on equal terms. this is unjust. the united states of america and its satellites of saigon and bangkok use every ..... means: air force, armed helicopters, napalm bombs, tanks ..., while our forces of the national liberation army have neither air force nor armoured cars to oppose them".

c) as to the question of correspondent norman webster on the "attitude of the u.s.s.r. towards the head of state and the royal government of national union of cambodia", the head of state of cambodia declared that in his opinion "friendship among states is only the coincidence of their interests".

he emphasized that "he did not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of the u.s.s.r." and added that "it is possible that the interests of the soviets and those of ours do not coincide; this explains their non-recognition of our royal government of national union of cambodia."

peking, july 12, 1970

CHINA AND CONGO

Delegation of State Council of People's Republic of Congo Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 14, 1970)

alfred raoul, vice-president of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, and the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo he is leading arrived in shanghai by air this afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

warmly welcoming them at the airport were wang hung-wen and wang wei-kuo, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and more than one thousand revolutionary people.

when vice-president alfred raoul and the other distinguished guests of the delegation met the welcoming crowds at the airport, people beat drums and gongs, waved the national flags of china and the congo, and shouted: "a warm welcome to the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo led by vice-president alfred raoul exclamation" "we firmly support the congolese people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and the congo exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "we firmly support the people of all asian, african and latin american countries in their struggle for liberation exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian peoples exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

ho kung-kai, a leading member of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, specially came to shanghai from peking to welcome them.

pascal okyemba, congolese ambassador to china, also specially came to shanghai from peking to welcome them.

Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegation of State Council of People's Republic of Congo

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 14, 1970)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming all the distinguished guests on the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, which is led by alfred raoul, vice-president of the state council of the people's republic of the congo.

attending the banquet were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai wang hung-wen, wang wei-kuo, wang shao-yung, liu wen-hsuen and tu piao.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and vice-president alfred raoul proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the militant friendship between the people of china and the congo and to the good health of chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, and president marien ngouabi.

present at the banquet on invitation was pascal okyemba, congolese ambassador to china.

also present was ho kung-kai, a leading member of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Meet French Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1970)

our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao this afternoon met the french government delegation led by andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development.

chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao welcomed and shook hands with minister delegate andre bettencourt and his wife, french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife, and members of the delegation, and were photographed with them.

chairman mao and vice-chairman lin then had a friendly talk with these distinguished french guests: minister delegate andre bettencourt and his wife; jacques de beaumarchais, director of the political affairs of the french foreign ministry; christian d'aumale, deputy director of the economic and financial affairs of the french foreign ministry; and french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife.

taking part in the meeting and talk were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council.

present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned lo kuei-po, li chiang, wang hai-jung, tang hai-kuang, nan hsu and li nan-chen.

diplomatic officials of the french embassy in china were also present.

French Government Delegation Leader Andre Bettencourt and French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h Give Return Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1970)

leader of the french government delegation andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development and his wife, and french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife gave a return banquet here this evening.

among those present at the banquet on invitation were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; lo kuei-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; tao chi, vice-minister of communications; and wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

in proposing a toast, minister delegate andre bettencourt expressed thanks to the chinese leaders and people for their reception of the delegation. he said that the delegation was deeply impressed during its present visit. with the efforts of their government, the chinese people had necessary nourishment, clothing and work. they were imbued with a great ideal. all this was due to the leadership of chairman mao. he expressed his satisfaction at the talks with the chinese leaders at different levels.

in proposing a toast, vice-minister lo kuei-po said: "we both sides this time have exchanged views on matters of common interest. this will contribute to the mutual understanding and the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. in spite of their different social systems, it is possible for china and franch to develop friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

French Ambassador to China Etienne Manac'h Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1970)

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h gave a reception here this evening to mark the national day of the republic of france.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments concerned, including lo kuei-po, li chiang, yang ten-chung, wang lei, ma jen-hui, chai cheng-wen, ting hsi-lin and li han-chen attended the reception on invitation.

all members of the french government delegation led by andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development, were present at the reception.

ambassador etienne manac'h and lo kuei-po, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, proposed toasts at the reception.

in proposing a toast, ambassador etienne manac'h said: "i note with the greatest satisfaction that the relations between our two countries have become closer in many fields, notably, in the economic and technical fields. naturally, our two countries have chosen as the foundation of these relations a certain number of common principles which are the principles of mutual respect, equality and non-interference in internal affairs."

he continued "we know well, and we say it publicly, that the most important international problems cannot be solved without china's full participation in the pursuit of their solution. on the other hand, we sufficiently attach ourselves to our own independence and so fully understand china's will of independence. indeed, we consider that a true international co-operation should be founded on the basis of freedom of states. in this respect, no country would be happier than france to see the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the organization of the united nations finally restored to her. finally, no matter how different our political and social systems are, our two countries attach the greatest value to the maintenance, within the framework of their responsibilities, of their national personality."

the ambassador said: "between people's china and france, a sincere dialogue is opened, which i hope to see continue and develop in the equal interests of the two parties."

in proposing a toast, vice-minister lo kuei-po said: "in 1964, thanks to the joint efforts of former french president general de gaulle and the chinese government, china and france established diplomatic relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. we note with satisfaction that in recent years, despite the lack of tranquility in the world, progress has been made in the relations between china and france in various fields, particularly in the economic, trade and cultural fields. we have also noted that president pompidou has indicated on many occasions his intention to continue general de gaulle's policy towards china. the present visit to china by the french government delegation led by minister bettencourt testifies to the development of the good relations between our two countries."

he said: "consistently following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the people's republic of china has, since the very day of its founding, striven to establish and develop good relations with other countries and pursued a good-neighbourly policy towards neighbouring countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

vice-minister lo kuei-po concluded: "although china and france have different social systems, we hold that it is possible to increase friendly contacts and develop economic cooperation between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and france, the french government has, at the united nations general assembly, all along supported the restoration of china's lawful seat in the united nations. for this, we express thanks to the french government. the present visit of the french government delegation led by minister bettencourt to china has further promoted the mutual understanding and the development of good relations between our two countries."

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the reception.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, July 13, 1970)

the chinese government delegation headed by chien chih-kuang, minister of light industry, arrived here by air today to attend the national day celebrations of the republic of iraq at the invitation of the iraqi government.

welcoming the chinese government delegation at the airport were taha al jessrawi, member of the iraqi revolutionary command council and minister of industry, and other responsible officials of the iraqi ministries of industry and foreign affairs.

chang shu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in iraq, all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, and the diplomatic envoys of korea and rumania to iraq were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Yokohama Mayor Gives Banquet to Mark 6th Anniversary of Chinese Freighters' Voyage to Japanese Ports

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1970)

yokohama mayor kazuo asukada, member of the japanese socialist party, gave a banquet in the yokohama city guest house yesterday evening in honour of the crews of the chinese freighters "tuan jie", "sheng li", "wian feng", and "liao yuan" now anchoring at yokohama port to mark the 6th anniversary of calling of chinese ocean-going freighters at japanese ports, according to a tokyo report.

hideo nakajima, socialist member of the lower house; kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; bon shiraishi, chairman of the japan committee for afro-asian writers; masao shimizu, leader of the matsuyama ballet troupe; and others were present at the banquet.

kazuo asukada, hideo nakajima and kenzo nakajima spoke at the banquet. they warmly greeted the 6th anniversary of the voyage of chinese ocean-going freighters to japan and expressed the determination to work for the strengthening and development of friendship and mutual visits between the people of japan and china.

kazuo asukada said that china and japan are neighbours with long contacts in history. he stated ardently that china has achieved striking development in the past few years. the japanese people heartily admire the progress and development of the chinese people.

kenzo nakajima said, the six years during which china's ocean-going freighters called at japanese port was a period of colossal changes in the history of china, asia and the world. the victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution has opened up a new historic era. we are very glad about this.

hideo nakajima pledged to work for the development of friendly relations between the japanese and chinese peoples.

speaking on behalf of the chinese crews invited to the banquet, feng jui-yun, captain of freighter "xian feng", thanked the japanese friends for their support and assistance to the chinese ocean-going freighters calling at japanese ports in the past six years and for their active efforts to promote friendly relations between the chinese and japanese peoples.

concluding his speech, feng jui-yun pointed out that the chinese and japanese peoples have a long and deep traditional friendship which no force can undermine. the chinese people are determined to struggle, as in the past, side by side with the japanese people against u.s. imperialism, the common enemy of the chinese and japanese peoples, and for the development of friendship of the chinese and japanese peoples. we shall strive for greater victories.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes British Imperialist Intrigue to Continue Colonial Rule Over Malayan People

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary on july 11 pointed out that british imperialism is rigging up a so-called "five nation military alliance" in an attempt to continue its colonial rule over the malayan people.

the commentary said that for this purpose the declining british imperialism has repeatedly changed the forms of colonial rule. it fostered puppet regimes while redeploying its military forces, asking australia, new zealand, the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique to spend more money and mobilize more soldiers in suppressing the revolutionary armed struggle of the malayan people.

the commentary said that in recent years, british imperialism has been concocting the scheme of so-called "five nation joint defence" advocating that the so-called "responsibility for the defence" of malaya should be shouldered jointly by britain, australia, new zealand and the two puppet cliques in kuala lumpur and singapore so as to "defend malaya's security". by "defence responsibility" british imperialism actually meant to step up the colonial war to suppress the malayan people's revolutionary armed struggle, while the so-called "defence of malaya's security" is meant to defend british imperialism's colonial interests and the security of british monopoly capital and the puppet cliques. this shows that british imperialism is at the end of its tether and its strength falls short of its ambition because of its unprecedentedly serious financial and economic crises. therefore, it is attempting to set up a "five nation military alliance" to be manipulated by itself and with the armed forces of the puppet cliques as the mainstay in order to maintain its colonial rule.

the so-called "five nation military manoeuvres" held not long ago in northeastern malaya is a step taken by british imperialism to carry out this "new strategy".

the commentary pointed out that the present situation in malaya and in the world is favourable to the revolutionary armed struggle of the malayan people and unfavourable to british imperialism and its lackeys. the three indo-chinese peoples' struggles against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have developed rapidly and scored increasingly great victories. a new upsurge in the struggle of the world people against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs is emerging. under the leadership of the communist party of malaya, the malayan people have extensively waged a people's war and won many brilliant victories. any plot of british imperialism and its flunkeys will certainly be smashed by the malayan people who are daring to struggle and daring to win.

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Calls on People to Fight Puppet Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial on july 11 calling on the people of various nationalities of malaya to take action to intensify their struggle and resolutely hit back at the criminal plots of the rahman-razak clique, lackey of british and u.s. imperialism, to force the people in the border areas into concentration camps so as to enlarge the colonial war.

the editorial said: "in early june, the rahman-razak clique brazenly declared that they will force the rural population at the perak area bordering thailand into concentration camps within four months and will erect once again barbed-wire entanglements at several cities and towns in north perak to keep strict watch and control over the people. this is a new evidence of the crime of the puppet clique in intensifying the persecution of the people of our country under the instigation of its imperialist masters."

the editorial said that since the puppet clique assumed power, it has followed the instructions of its imperialist masters and continuously launched military attacks on the revolutionary bases and guerrilla areas, especially those at the malaya-thailand border. it openly carried out the fascist tactics of looting all, burning all and killing all and created no-man's lands in an attempt to cut off the ties of flesh and blood between the masses of the people and the national liberation army. however, this anti-people criminal policy has not only failed to intimidate the masses or prevent the development of their revolutionary armed struggle, but has aroused stronger resistance from the people. the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations have ended in ignominious failure. the national liberation army has grown stronger in fighting and the bases and guerrilla areas have become more consolidated and expanded, while the political and economic crisis of the puppet clique worsened and its predicament became more serious.

the editorial said: the masses of workers and peasants in our rural areas have been steeled in the protracted revolutionary armed struggle and have rich experience in struggle against the enemy. they had waged an arduous and excellent struggle against the british imperialist plots of eviction. now in face of enemy persecution, the people in the rural areas of north perak will certainly bring into full play the revolutionary tradition of courageous fighting, take various actions and resolutely struggle against the enemy's atrocity of eviction.

the editorial said: "the more frantic the enemy becomes, the more its weakness is revealed. chairman mao has pointed out brilliantly: 'the unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes, and that the people are gradually approaching victory. this is true of china, of the whole east and of the entire world.'"

in conclusion, the editorial called on the people of various nationalities of malaya to unite, take action and launch extensive struggle of various forms to smash the criminal plots of the enemy.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Sino-Mongolian Trade Protocol for 1970 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1970)

a protocol on the mutual supply of goods for 1970 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of mongolia was signed in peking today.

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and l. badamragchaa, leader of the mongolian government trade delegation and charge d'affaires ad interim of the mongolian embassy in china, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned; and the members of the mongolian government trade delegation.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Red Cross Expresses Sympathy to, Makes Donation for Nepalese Flood Victims

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, July 14, 1970)

the red cross society of china in its message dated july 7 to the nepal red cross society expressed deep sympathy and regards to the nepalese people who suffered from flood in butwal and other areas, and made a donation of 50,000 yuan (rmb).

at a function held by the nepal red cross society here on july 12, hsu chia-san, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nepal, presented the message and donation of the chinese red cross society to chairman of the nepal red cross society her royal highness princess princep shah.

speaking at the function, her royal highness princess princep shah said that friendly china has donated a sum of money to the flood-stricken people in butwal and other areas. this fully shows the deep friendship between our two countries and peoples. on behalf of the nepal red cross society, she expressed sincere thanks to the red cross society of china and the chinese people.

the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim who spoke at the function expressed deep sympathy and regards to the flood-affected people in butwal and other areas.

present at the function were colonel akhanda shumshere and yadav prasad pant, deputy chairmen, and jayanarayan giri, secretary-general, of the nepal red cross society.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

China-Korea Friendship People's Commune Holds Grand Meeting Warmly Celebrating 9th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1970)

filled with profound feelings of proletarian internationalism for the korean people, the members of the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking held a grand meeting this evening warmly celebrating the ninth anniversary of the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, and members of the korean embassy attended the meeting on invitation.

in the meeting place were portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. a streamer reading "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the peoples of china and korea" hung. during the meeting, the chinese and korean comrades warmly cheered: "long live the chinese people's great leacer chairman mao exclamation" "long live the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung exclamation"

han hsin, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune, and ambassador hyun joon keuk spoke at the meeting.

in his speech han hsin warmly praised the militant friendship between the people of china and korea. he said that the signing of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance gave vivid expression to the anti-imperialist militant friendship between the people of the two countries. it was just as the great leader of the korean people, premier kim il sung, said, "korea and china are friendly neighbours linked together as blood and flesh and the people of the two countries are brothers bound by deep-rooted friendship ties."

han hsin said: "we firmly believe that in the face of the rock-firm unity between the peoples of china and korea who are as close as kith and kin, no matter how ferocious in the extreme u.s. imperialism is and how over-ambitious japanese militarism is, their aggressive schemes are doomed to ignominious failure."

the ambassador made a speech full of warmth and friendship. he congratulated the commune members on their great achievements in consolidating and developing the commune politically and ideologically and expanding agricultural production by following chairman mao's teaching "grasp revolution and promote production".

the ambassador recalled how the korean and chinese people had fought shoulder to shoulder and defeated the u.s. and japanese aggressors. "now we are in a different era," he pointed out. "imperialism is going to its doom, like the sun setting beyond the western hills." he said that if the u.s. and japanese imperialists did not face the stern reality of today and dared

once again launch a war of aggression against the korean and chinese people, the korean and chinese people would, as they did before, unite closely and wipe out the aggressors completely.

tsao ke-chiang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chen shu-huai, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, attended the meeting.

the chinese feature film "strike at the aggressors" was shown at the end of the meeting.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Military Delegation Leaves Bucharest for Friendly Visits to Korea and China

(NCNA-English Bucharest, July 13, 1970)

a rumanian military delegation headed by colonel general ion ionita, minister of rumanian armed forces, left here by special plane this morning for friendly visits to the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china.

the friendly visits are made at the invitations of comrade choi hyun, minister of national defence of korea and comrade huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army respectively.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of armed forces and chief of the general staff of rumanian armed forces; lieutenant general ion coman, vice-minister of armed forces and secretary of the supreme political committee of the ministry of armed forces; colonel general mihai burca, vice-minister of armed forces; as well as responsible members of leading departments and services and arms of the rumanian armed forces. aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china, was also present at the airport.

seeing the delegation off were also kang yung sup, korean ambassador to rumania, the military attache and other staff members of the korean embassy; chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to rumania, lin chien, military attache, and other staff members of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations to Visit Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1970)

the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance, left peking by special plane this morning to visit the southern part of china. they are accompanied by chinese vice-minister kuo lu.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and several thousand revolutionary people in the chinese capital were at the airport to give the tanzanian and zambian government delegations a warm send-off.

flying the national flags of china, tanzania and zambia, peking airport today was a scene of unity and friendship between the people of the three countries. accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, minister jamal, minister mudenda and the other distinguished guests from tanzania and zambia walked round to bid farewell to the crowds. people beat drums and gongs and waved miniature flags of china, tanzania and zambia. they repeatedly shouted: "salute to the tanzanian people exclamation" "salute to the zambian people exclamation" "we firmly support the tanzanian people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the zambian people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the distinguished guests from tanzania and zambia repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

present at the airport were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, chi peng-fei, chung yu-yi, hsieh huai-teh, chen mu-hua, feng hsi-ku, wang hai-jung, tai kuo-liang, han wei-min, li hsin, chiao pei-hsin, chen shu-huai and ting hsi-lin; chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen as well as chinese engineers and technicians who had worked in tanzania and zambia.

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and p. ng'oma, zambian ambassador to china, are accompanying the delegations on their visit to the southern part of china.

present at the airport to see the delegations off were also members of the tanzanian and zambian embassies in china and diplomatic envoys of african and arab countries to china.

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Leave Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, July 14, 1970)

the tanzanian government delegation led by amir nabib jamal, minister for finance, and the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance, left here for shanghai by special plane today to continue their tour after visiting nanking.

the delegations, accompanied by vice-minister kuo lu, arrived in nanking from peking yesterday. they were warmly welcomed at nanking airport by yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; fang chen, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the departments concerned sun lin-jui, chu hui and chou tse; and over 1,000 revolutionary people.

yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the tanzanian and zambian government delegations as well as tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and zambian ambassador to china p. ng'oma who are accompanying the delegations on their visit. yang kuang-li and minister e.h.k. mudenda spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees and the people of kiangsu province, yang kuang-li extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from tanzania and zambia who are paying a visit to the southern part of china.

he said: "we are overjoyed to hear about the constant victories won by the people of tanzania and zambia in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. our great leader chairman mao has issued the call: 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' responding to chairman mao's call, we people of kiangsu are determined to support the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs waged by the people of asia, africa, latin america and other parts of the world with our concrete achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production and fight to the finish to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs."

minister mudenda in his speech expressed thanks on behalf of the tanzanian government delegation and the zambian government delegation for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality extended to them by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the nanking municipal revolutionary committee and the people of kiangsu province. he warmly praised the role played by the chinese people in supporting the struggle of all the oppressed peoples of the world for complete emancipation. he also paid high tribute to the cordial friendship among the chinese, tanzanian and zambian peoples.

the tanzanian and the zambian government delegations accompanied by leading members of the revolutionary committees of kiangsu province and nanking municipality visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking and the nanking motor vehicle plant where they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people.

CHINA AND US

Rogers' Vicious Schemes and Shameless Lies

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentary entitled "rogers' vicious schemes and shameless lies" denouncing rogers' recent sinister activities in asia for pushing nixon's plot of "making asians fight asians". full text follows:

u.s. imperialist bigwig william rogers has scampered off after several days of sinister activities in manila, saigon and tokyo. his television interview in tokyo has completely given away his vicious undertakings during his recent trip to asia.

after nixon was compelled to announce the "withdrawal" of the ground forces of the u.s. aggressor troops from cambodia, u.s. imperialism has not slowed down in the least the aggression against cambodia. the primary purpose of rogers in coming to asia was to collect cannon-fodder for the war of aggression against cambodia. in his television interview, he encouraged the "asian nations to work together more actively" and urged the thai reactionaries, the laotian rightist forces and the south vietnamese puppet clique to make "a cooperative effort" to prop up the lon nol-sirik matak fascist regime. in fact, the nixon administration has all along been doing this in indo-china. in his recent trip to asia rogers attempted to bring more closely the running dogs of u.s. imperialism in southeast asia and drive more mercenary troops in the pay of the united states to pull chestnuts out of the fire for u.s. imperialism on the battlefield in cambodia. this is the vicious plot of "making asians fight asians" pushed by nixon.

rogers also repeatedly urged japanese militarism to "play a more important role" and "take a larger share of the burden" in the asian and pacific region. the fact that u.s. imperialism, which has always assumed the self-dubbed "responsibilities of leadership" in the world, wants to hand over a part of the "burden" to japanese militarism reflects the decline and weakness of u.s. imperialism and lays bare its hideous features in eagerly using japanese militarism as gendarme in asia to suppress the revolutionary movement there. of late, the japanese reactionaries invariably played the title-role in all u.s. imperialist-hatched activities such as the "djakarta conference", the "ministerial meeting of the asian and pacific council" and the "liaison committee" rigged up among the japanese reactionaries, the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and the pak jung hi puppet clique. under the wing of u.s. imperialism, ultra-reactionary japanese militarism has not only revived but is also becoming the "overseer" of the u.s. imperialist lackeys in asia.

rogers came to asia to feverishly hatch schemes for expanding the war of aggression and to threaten the independence and security of the asian countries. but he viciously slandered china, alleging that china has made "threats" in asia. such despicable tricks of calling black white are of no avail.

china has never occupied a single inch of land in other countries, whereas u.s. imperialism forcibly occupies china's territory of taiwan province, southern korea and many other places and has set up hundreds of military bases in japan and various places in asia.

china has not stationed a single soldier abroad, whereas u.s. imperialism has dispatched nearly one million troops to asia, continues to expand its war of aggression against indochina and instigates israeli zionism to perpetrate military aggression against the arab countries in the middle east.

china has never interfered in the internal affairs of any country, whereas u.s. imperialism has been carrying out subversive activities everywhere and has engineered counter-revolutionary coups in djakarta, phnom penh and other places in order to establish its sanguinary colonial rule.

the towering crimes of aggression committed by u.s. imperialism in asia can in no way be washed away by the shameless lies of rogers and his like. the day will come when the people of various asian countries will completely settle accounts with u.s. imperialism.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "the time is not far off when all the aggressors in the world will be buried together with their running dogs. there is no escape for them." the u.s. aggressors cannot escape from the ignominious end of being completely buried no matter if they take the field themselves, make use of japanese militarism, or muster their running dogs and puppets to risk their lives for them.

US

Afro-Americans Rise in Struggle against Police Suppression

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1970)

the afro-american people's struggle against police suppression is spreading and developing, according to washington reports. following the struggle of the afro-americans in asbury park (new jersey) and other cities which began on july 5, the black people in cities in massachusetts, indiana, west virginia and michigan launched a new wave of struggle against police suppression recently.

in new bedford, massachusetts, the black people angrily held street demonstrations for three days running beginning july 8 to protest against the arbitrary arrest of an afro-american by the reactionary authorities. on the evening of july 11, after a young afro-american demonstrator was killed and three others injured by gunshots of white racists, more black people took to the streets in greater fury to hold protest demonstrations. they set fire to cars of the reactionary authorities, attacked shops of the white racists and fought with stones and home-made bombs against the police who went to suppress them. the black masses set up barricades on the streets in the afro-american quarter of the city to resist police attack. to suppress the black people's struggle in a fascist manner, the reactionary authorities ordered a curfew on july 12.

on july 11 and 12, the black people in michigan city, indiana, also waged struggle against suppression. they angrily set fire to monopoly enterprises. large groups of national guardsmen were sent by the reactionary authorities to brutally suppress the black people and a state of emergency was proclaimed. but the heroic black people, defying brute force and the suppressive order, persisted in their struggle and fought a violent battle with the police and national guardsmen sent to suppress them.

on the evening of july 10, black people in huntington, west virginia, heroically fought, with stones, bricks and bottles against the police. more than 20 demonstrating afro-americans were wantonly arrested by the reactionary authorities.

in highland park, michigan, some 1,000 black people demonstrated on july 12 to protest against the killing of a black youth by a white racist. defying the tear gas attack, the demonstrators fought back heroically at the police.

American People Demonstrate against Nixon's Expansion of War of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, July 13, 1970)

demonstrations protesting against u.s. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china were held by american people in california, minnesota and maryland in the past few days, according to washington reports.

in berkeley, california, 500 students held a protest rally and a street demonstration on july 4. using rocks and stones, the demonstrating students had a violent fight with the police sent to suppress them.

in minneapolis, minnesota, a group of youth broke into three army draft centres on july 11, protesting against the nixon administration for intensifying the recruiting of american youth as cannon-fodder to expand its war of aggression. the reactionary authorities called in the police who unjustifiably arrested eight demonstrators. this criminal act aroused greater anger among the people. a committee in support of the eight arrested youth was set up. a group of people staged a hunger strike outside the city court to express their strong protest.

on july 11, a large group of people demonstrated at the site of the military chemical centre in edgewood, maryland. a number of demonstrators broke through the gate to lodge their protest against the nixon administration's manufacturing and using of inhuman chemical weapons in its war of aggression.

CHINA AND YEMEN

New Yemeni Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 14, 1970)

abdo othman mohamed, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the arab republic of yemen to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking today.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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US AND TAIWAN

US Imperialism Intensifies Economic Plundering of Taiwan

(Hong Kong Wen Hui Pao, June 28, 1970)

In order to save itself from its daily aggravating economic crisis, US imperialism has become more frantic in its economic plundering of Taiwan. Since the ferocious US imperialism illegally occupied by the use of force China's sacred territory of Taiwan on June 27, 1950, US financial oligarchs and industrial and commercial monopoly capitalists, under the signboard of US "aid," have wildly invaded Taiwan like flood or wild beasts. Through investments or by making loans, they opened up mines and set up factories, plundering Taiwan's rich natural resources and holding a grip on its economic lifeline. As a result, the economy of Taiwan has been completely colonialized, bankruptcies of Taiwan's national industry and commerce occurred one after another, large numbers of peasants have gone broke, and several million people have become jobless.

With a view to stepping up its economic plundering, US imperialism signed with the Chiang bandit gang a series of illegal "treaties" and "agreements," making it possible for US monopoly capital to carry out more brazenly plundering and aggression against Taiwan. Thus, US capital has penetrated into all economic sectors of Taiwan. In the first ten months of 1968 alone, US capital that invaded Taiwan amounted to more than US$27,000,000--a sharp jump of more than three times over the average annual amount of US capital exported to Taiwan in the previous 16 years. Today, US monopoly capital accounts for more than 54 percent of industrial capital, more than 20 percent in agriculture, and 40 percent in communication and transportation enterprises in Taiwan.

In addition, US imperialism, using banks to extend credits, has infiltrated into such vital sectors as electric power, railways and telecommunications in Taiwan. For instance, in the electric power industry, US capital represents 70-80 percent. US capital also dominates other industries such as petroleum, chemical fertilizer, machinery, electric equipment, man-made fiber, drug and paper industries. Moreover, US capital is directly invested in the establishment of plants in Taiwan so as to plunder Taiwan's natural resources, take advantage of its cheap labor power and reap fabulous profits. With respect to Taiwan's oil and natural gas exploration which is under US imperialism's control, in 1967 alone, it squeezed a profit of over NT$1,326 million (equivalent to over US$33 million).

In addition, by using US "aid," US imperialism dumps its surplus commodities. American goods with "US made" labels flood cities and towns in Taiwan to disastrous proportions, while profits squeezed from the toil of the working people in Taiwan continue to flow into the pockets of the US imperialists.

The result of US imperialism's economic plundering is the serious undermining of Taiwan's national industry and commerce, with the wind of closures swept up again and again. According to press disclosures in Taiwan, in 1962, in the five cities and counties including Taipei and Taichung, 135 factories collapsed, 48 being small iron and steel plants. In the nine months of 1965, more than 2,900 industrial and commercial concerns in Taiwan were bankrupt and closed. Since 1964, more than 100 pharmaceutical plants were closed or reorganized. In the last two years, large numbers of factories in the textile, printing and dyeing, machine-building, flavoring essences, and canning industries either reduced output or collapsed. Even the "Medium and Small Enterprise Advisory Group of the Economic Cooperation Council" of the Chiang bandit clique had to admit that the primary reason for the failures of private enterprises was the cut-throat competition from American commodities.

In the name of "aid," US imperialism has for years dumped in Taiwan large quantities of "surplus farm produce" such as wheat and miscellaneous grain. The monthly shipment of farm produce exported by US imperialism into Taiwan exceeds US$1 million in value. And to assure the massive sales in Taiwan of farm produce under US "aid," the Chiang gang has continued to take measures to restrict the output of grain and major economic crops and time and again lowered the production quotas of wheat and maize. As a result, Taiwan's agriculture has been gravely crippled. US imperialism seized a large acreage of farmland from the peasants and built factories or military bases on it, thereby forcing a great number of peasants to go bankrupt.

The avaricious economic plundering of US imperialism has impoverished the vast masses of laboring people in Taiwan, causing them to fall into the pits of hunger, cold and death. Every American dollar US imperialism takes out from Taiwan is stained with the blood and sweat of the people of Taiwan and is ingrained with their deep hatred for US imperialism.

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US AND ASIA

The "Galaxy" Giant Transport and Long-Range Strategy

by
Shih Chün-yü

(Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, July 20, 1970)

It is worthy of attention that during the past few days US military heads have been coming to Asia one after another.

We should especially point out that Westmoreland, US Army Chief-of-Staff and former commander-in-chief of aggression against Vietnam, first went to Okinawa, then South Vietnam and then Taiwan. US Secretary of Air Force Ryan also went to South Korea.

If we put these activities together with the recent US Air Force long-range transport operation we can discover that US imperialism is carrying out a new military disposition, which is also the long-range strategy which has been in the brewing in the Pentagon for a long time.

This so-called long-range strategy is the cancellation of certain advanced military bases and place part of the first line strength on continental United States or Hawaii. When the time comes for a new aggression in Asia these troops will be flown across the Pacific with their equipment.

The vehicle to carry out this task is the giant C5A "Galaxy" transport. On July 11 the United States already dispatched one of this type of aircraft to fly from California to Yokota Air Base in Japan via the Philippines and Okinawa.

The Japanese masses were indignant against the sneaking of this giant transport plane into Japan because this concrete fact demonstrates that US-Japanese talks on the Okinawa question not only did not "Japanize Okinawa" but, on the contrary, "Okinawanized Japan." The US long-range strategy has already included Japan in the network of bases.

This concrete fact also fully demonstrates that Nixon's trick of "withdrawal of troops" is a total deception. Some of the US troops were indeed withdrawn from Indochina, but once the scheme of using "Asians to fight Asians" fails, they will be flown back to Asia to expand the aggression at any time.

"Long-range strategy" may be a new trick, but it is only a rehash of the "theory of weapons first." During the past twenty-odd years US imperialism has used various new strategies in Asia. But they all failed one after another. The so-called "long-range strategy" and "Galaxy" will not end up otherwise.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Thai Battle Front and the Cambodian Battle Front

by
Shih Chün-yü

(Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, July 19, 1970)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand issued a call appealing to the Thai People's Liberation Army, guerrilla and militia units to coordinate their efforts with those of the Asian people and the people of the three Indochinese nations who are fiercely hitting US imperialism and its lackeys.

Methods of coordination, which are varied, include the expansion of the people's war, launching of planned and active attacks against the enemy, annihilation of more enemies, expansion and consolidation of bases and people's local regimes, etc., etc.

This call is a hard blow at US imperialism which is attempting to expand the Indochinese war into a Southeast Asian war as well as at the Thanom clique of Thailand which is preparing to dispatch large numbers of troops into Cambodia openly!

At present the Thanom clique is sending its troops into Cambodia stealthily but is still refraining from sending large number of troops openly. But instigated by the United States, it is preparing to do so.

In order to send troops of aggression into Cambodia, the Thanom clique began levying large amounts of tax and exploiting the people otherwise. This brought about serious economic chaos.

On the other hand, however, the Thanom clique still has not settled the deal with the United States. As we know Thailand sent a division of men to South Vietnam to serve as cannon fodder. One condition for this is that the United States appropriate an annual amount of US$50 million for the Thais. But they have still not yet settled the condition for the dispatch of Thai troops to help out with the aggression against Cambodia.

The biggest worry for the Thanom clique is of course its own people. At present flames of the Thai people's armed struggle are burning in more than 30 provinces. If Thanom sends more troops abroad, the stability at home will deteriorate.

Thailand and Cambodia are neighbors and are both war-weary. If the Thanom clique invades Cambodia on a large scale, there will be no guarantee that it will not be hit back by its adversaries. Since US imperialism wants to expand the war into the entire Southeast Asia, there could be new changes in Thailand's internal as well as external situation.

Now Thanom troops have already occupied Cambodia's Tonle Temple under the pretext of "joint defense." Thailand has for many years wanted to occupy this old temple and repeatedly sent troops to attack it. But every time they were repelled by troops of the Sihanouk Government. But now the Lon-Nol clique offered it to the Thanom clique to be occupied under a different form.

The Cambodian people have long hated the Thanom clique's troops of aggression. If the Thai army invades Cambodia on a large scale, it will be hit hard by the people of Cambodia as well as the people in Indochina. In response, the Thai people themselves will also raise aloft their banner of justice and drive US imperialism and its lackeys out of Southeast Asia.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Party Branch at Hungmo Production Brigade Educates Party Members on the Great Goal of Communism

-- To Make the Character and Mission of the Party Clearer to Them and Incessantly Heighten Their Consciousness of the Continuing of the Revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 6, 1970)

(NCNA Nanking) In the course of organizing the broad masses of Party members to study the New Party Constitution the Party branch at Hungmo Production Brigade, T'ungching Commune, Chiangning Hsien, Kiangsu Province, perseveres in educating Party members on the great goal of communism in close association with the reality of struggle to make every Party member firmly establish the long-range ideal of struggling for the thorough overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, the replacement of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with a dictatorship of the proletariat, the defeat of capitalism with socialism, and the eventual realization of communism.

Hungmo Production Brigade is an advanced unit in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since the Ninth Party Congress the Party branch at the production brigade has repeatedly organized Party members and the masses of commune members to study Chairman Mao's great doctrine of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Vice Chairman Lin's Political Report to the Ninth Party Congress, and the New Party Constitution. This has heightened the consciousness of the broad masses of Party members and the masses of commune members in class struggle, struggle between the two lines and continuation of the revolution.

But victory has given rise to the idea of "it is about enough" in some of the comrades. The Party branch at the production brigade realized profoundly: The emergence of such ideas of "it is about enough" in some of the comrades was due to the lack of the long-range ideal of "pledging oneself to struggle for communism until one dies". So it was necessary to educate the broad masses of Party members and masses of commune members on the great goal of communism to make the character and mission of the Party clear and incessantly heighten their consciousness of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

So the Party branch at the production brigade repeatedly held Mao Tse-tung's study classes, organized the broad masses of Party members and masses of commune members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevent teachings and the New Party Constitution, penetratingly conducted education on the great goal of communism, developed the great debate of "Where should the 'standard' of the continuation of the revolution for Communist Party members be placed", and mobilized Party members to associate achievements in revolution and production with the realization of the long-range goal of communism so as to enable everybody to look at the situation and consider the questions from the level of the revolution in China and in the world.

The Party branch enabled Party members to realize through this great debate: The idea of "it is about enough" is a manifestation of the low consciousness of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the failure to place the "standard" of the continuation of the revolution in the realization of the great goal of communism.

Ch'en Kuei-ch'ing, secretary of the Party branch at the production brigade, said with profound understanding: "Placing the 'standard' of continuation of the revolution in the vicinity of contentedness with the existing conditions will make us short-sighted and narrow-minded; but placing the 'standard' on the realization of the long-range goal of communism will enable us to stand high, see far, see clearly the orientation, have determination and become more enthusiastic as we work."

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Many Party members joined the Party only organizationally, but ideologically they have not joined completely or have not joined at all. These people who have not joined the Party ideologically still have much of the dirty things of the exploiting classes in their minds. They have no idea what proletarian ideology is, what communism is and what the Party is."

In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao's, the Party branch at Hungmo Production Brigade in the course of conducting education on the great goal of communism perseveres in giving first priority to ideological rectification and educating the Party members to strive to heighten their consciousness in class struggle, struggle between the two lines, and continuation of the revolution and thoroughly transform their world outlook.

They realized that pledging to devote one's whole life to struggle for communism is the highest requirement for joining the Party as well as the fundamental target for the realization of ideological revolutionization. How good one's ideological revolutionization is depends on how good one establishes the great goal of communism. When one does a good job in ideological revolutionization one will not be blown away by fragrant winds or lose one's bearings in thick fog but will be able to follow the great road of communism pointed out by Chairman Mao.

To heighten the Party members' consciousness of the continuation of the revolution, the Party branch at Hungmo Production Brigade paid special attention to the close combination of education on the great goal of communism for Party members with the development of class education. It mobilized Party members to use the great goal of communism as a mirror, the five "musts" for Party members as criteria and revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation as weapon to recall bitterness and think about sweetness and power and eliminate the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They invited the poor and lower-middle peasants to criticize the Party members so as to promote incessantly every Party member's development of the struggle against self-interest and for the establishment of public interest and solve the problem of joining the Party ideologically.

Communist Party member Shui Ming-chao of Hsiaoliangt'ang Production Team scored outstanding achievements in revolution as well as production after assuming the post of the chief of the revolutionary leadership group. At this time he developed an idea of "retiring after success" and did not want to continue to serve as cadre. Upon discovering this problem, old poor peasant Shui Ming-yüeh recalled bitterness and thought about sweetness together with Shui Ming-chao and said to him critically: "You are a Communist Party member and not a common person. If every one thinks the way you do, then how can we realize communism!" This old poor peasant's criticism greatly educated him. From then on, with the red treasure book in his hand, he visited the masses one by one, who were not satisfied with him, to solicit their views, consciously struggled against self-interest, repudiated revisionism and more vigorously led the masses to advance forward.

Education in the great goal of communism enables the broad masses of Party members to see more clearly the goal of continuation of the revolution and make up their minds to spend their entire lives in struggling for communism. In order to teach Party members to combine well the long-range ideals with practical struggle, the Party branch pays due attention to guiding the broad masses of Party members to study Chairman Mao's great teaching "Our efforts today are directed toward the great goal of the future. When one loses this great goal one is no longer a Communist Party member. Furthermore, one who slackens today's efforts also ceases to be a Communist Party member." Everybody realizes profoundly that proletarian advanced elements must not only have a long-range communist ideal but also have the revolutionary spirit of doing their work well for the sake of realizing the long-range ideal. If we have ideals alone wihtout doing our work well, the ideals can only become illusions.

After the heightening of their understanding, the broad masses of Party members have developed even greater revolutionary spirit in their struggle to change the world and enhance their revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death". They are not afraid of enduring hardship for the sake of revolution and not afraid of sacrifice for the sake of communism and fully developed the role of vanguard and model for a Communist Party member in the three great revolutionary movements.

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PRODUCTION INCREASE

Tientsin Launches Movement to Increase Production and Practice Economy

(NCNA-English Tientsin, July 15, 1970)

the tientsin working class have firmly grasped the class struggle in the field of the economy and the struggle between the two lines and have, in the first half of this year, been carrying out a mammoth movement to increase production and practise economy, in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and his great principle "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war." this has resulted in new achievements in both revolution and production.

the total output value for the first half of the year showed an increase of 13.9 per cent over the same period of last year, and reached an all-time record. the mass movement for technical innovations has developed vigorously. more than 5,000 technical innovations were made in the first six months, and new techniques and technological processes in electronics, automation and precision casting have been widely applied. many more major products which have great impact on the national economy have been increased by a big margin in the first half of this year as compared with the same period of last year, with quality maintained or improved and the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and electricity constantly reduced.

the revolutionary workers on the tientsin industrial, communications and capital construction fronts, under the leadership of the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels, sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. in the course of this they brought to light the bad tendency towards extravagance and waste, thus giving an impetus to the movement to increase production and practise economy. through revolutionary mass criticism, the workshops of the tientsin electrolytic copper plant organized "three-in-one" groups to recover and refine pure copper from waste residue. in the last month or so, they recovered 300 tons of copper and refined other valuable metal.

by fully mobilizing the masses, many industrial trades and factories discovered the principal contradiction in production, tackled the point where they could make a breakthrough and concentrated their efforts to rid themselves of backwardness. in this way a factory or even a whole trade was able to put an end to backwardness in a short time. for instance, by concentrating its efforts the textile industry waged five "battles with concerted efforts" and introduced single process dyeing in the dyeing trade, high speed spindles in the spinning trade and the shuttleless loom in the weaving trade. this played a very great role in bringing about changes in production and technique throughout the industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. in the dyeing trade alone, single process dyeing was worked out for thirteen production lines in only a little over three months.

In the vigorous movement to increase production and practise economy, the workers in many factories have broken down the barriers between different trades. acting according to the principle of unified planning, they have made use of all available facilities and, while mainly engaging in one trade, they work on other things too, thus pushing production vigorously ahead with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In the past, only the metallurgical and machine-building industries produced semi-conductor materials, elements and devices. when conditions permit, even the chemical, light and textile industries and other trades are today engaged in the electronics industry on a large scale. with schools as well as big and small factories engaged, tremendous changes have taken place in the city's electronics industry. the production of semi-conductor materials, elements and devices and special purpose equipment has risen by a wide margin.

In the past it was the machine-building industry which produced all mechanical equipment. this was changed in the first half of this year. chemical workers are now making equipment themselves for producing insecticide, medicines, soda bicarbonate, chemical dyestuffs and other chemicals. metallurgical workers are making steel rolling mills and other metallurgical equipment. textile workers are making shuttleless looms, warpers, high-speed spindles, printing and dyeing equipment and packing machines. the workers in light industry are making machines for growing crystals and electronic equipment for the production lines of transistors. in short, throughout the city there is a vigorous movement for all sections of industry to make machinery and equipment.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

SWANU Hails Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English London, July 14, 1970)

godfrey gaoseb, secretary of the south west africa national union (s.w.a.n.u.) external council in a recent statement carried by a publication of the s.w.a.n.u., warmly hailed the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism.

he said that the solemn statement of chairman mao "comes at an opportune moment when the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs are committing savage crimes against the people of the world, especially the peoples of indo-china and west asia, and when the peoples of the world, especially the peoples of indo-china and west asia, are waging valiant struggles."

chairman mao's solemn statement is an all-embracing scientific exposition of the present world situation, godfrey gaoseb said.

"u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and accomplices," he said, "impose war and oppression on the people the world over, hence, the people have no choice but to oppose the evils of imperialism and its lackeys and persevere in protracted struggle until u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are defeated."

he said, "the s.w.a.n.u. regards it as its internationalist duty not only to give firm support to chairman mao's solemn statement but also to convey this message of universal political significance to the oppressed people of southern africa in order to help them realize that their struggle for liberation is part of the world revolutionary movement which is dealing increasingly heavy blows at the forces of reaction and winning tremendous victories."

godfrey gaoseb concluded with the slogans: "long live great chairman mao exclamation" "long live chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation"

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Keat Chhon, Former Minister of Government of Kingdom of Cambodia, Arrives in Peking to Join National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

keat chhon, former minister of industry of the government of the kingdom of cambodia, arrived in peking by air this afternoon, to join the national united front of kampuchea with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, as its chairman.

he was warmly welcomed at the airport by penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present at the airport were:

princes norodom sihamoni and norodom norindrapoong, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; chau seng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and minister charged with special missions of the royal government of national union of cambodia; huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and acting minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea; other officials of the royal government of national union of cambodia; cambodian guests in peking;

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; tsao ke-chiang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china; huynh anh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china.

keat chhon issued a statement to the chinese journalists circles at the airport, indignantly condemning u.s. imperialism and its running dogs the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique for its towering crimes against the cambodian people. he stressed: "for us the present moment is one of fighting and not of dialogue and political and diplomatic arrangements while our innocent people continue to be the victims of imperialist and fascist crimes." his full statement follows:

it is a great honour for me to be once again in this capital of the great china, faithful friend of cambodia, at this historic moment when the khmer people, under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea and of samdech norodom sihanouk, its chairman, are fighting heroically against the u.s. imperialists, their south vietnamese lackeys and khmer sub-lackeys. to a man devoted to politics, the great choice of his life very seldom occurs. it is therefore a luck for me to have made the choice of my life, that is, to rally to the national united front of kampuchea and be with my patriotic khmer brothers who, in peking, elsewhere and above all in our own country, have effectively organized the sacred fight for national liberation with the force of a thunderbolt. the political choice i have made, i am convinced, is also that of all the khmer patriots

when the occasion arises, because if one judges a policy by its results one is bound to stand for the n.u.f.k., and when one is a khmer one is bound to oppose the reactionaries and fascists of phnom penh. thanks to samdech norodom sihanouk and his wise policy of neutrality and non-alignment, we had 16 years of peace. the lon nol-sirik matak clique, in introducing the war to cambodia, has on its account a sad record: in only one month the plotters of the march 18, 1970 (coup d'etat) made my country occupied and almost completely destroyed by the troops of their american and south vietnamese masters.

in rejoining the ranks of my comrades and brothers of the n.u.f.k. and making my modest contribution to the struggle for our just, common cause, i am confident of final and total victory. cambodia is not alone in this sacred struggle. it has the support of all the socialist and progressive peoples of the world, including the american people. since the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples our country has formed a powerful anti-imperialist united front with our neighbour and brother countries of viet nam and laos. this front has recently been enlarged with the invaluable aid of the democratic people's republic of korea following the state visit made by samdech head of state and especially with the extraordinary support of the great people's republic of china, the most reliable rear of the indo-chinese peoples in their anti-imperialist fight. aggression by the americans against our country and the crimes of their local lackeys have cemented the militant solidarity of the indo-chinese peoples. from now on there is one and only war as there is one and only peace, that is, indo-chinese peace. those who are plotting here and there for a compromise on the khmer crisis at the expense of the interests of the parties concerned should be warned exclamation we will fight alongside the valiant peoples of viet nam and laos until final victory, until the departure of the last american and allied soldier from our countries. for us the present moment is one of fighting and not of dialogue and political and diplomatic arrangements while our innocent people continue to be the victims of imperialist and fascist crimes. it is for this reason that i am proud to be here in peking with my very dear compatriots. long live the n.u.f.k. exclamation glory to our dear motherland cambodia exclamation

CHINA AND CONGO

Delegation of State Council of Congo Led by Vice President Alfred Raoul Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

alfred raoul, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-president of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, and the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo he is leading arrived in peking from shanghai by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the members of the delegation are: henri lopes, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and minister of national education; cesar mopolo-dadet, member of the congolese party of labour and secretary general of the foreign ministry; antoine kaine, deputy director of the office of the vice-president of the state council.

the congolese state council delegation led by vice-president alfred raoul was warmly welcomed at the airport by li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier of the state council, chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and several thousand revolutionary people in peking. the welcoming crowds carried red flags and held a streamer reading: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" they shouted "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and the congo exclamation" and other slogans to express firm support for the congolese people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism, for the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and for the people of all asian, african and latin american countries in their struggle for liberation.

today peking airport flew the national flags of china and the people's republic of the congo.

vice-president alfred raoul and other members of the delegation stepped down from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs. vice-premier li hsien-nien, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff chiu hui-tso and n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman kuo mo-jo walked up and warmly shook hands with the distinguished congolese guests. then, vice-president alfred raoul and the other congolese guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. the airport was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and the congo. waving the national flags of china and the people's republic of the congo and bouquets, the welcomers cheered: "a warm welcome to the distinguished congolese guests exclamation" "we salute

the congolese people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian peoples exclamation" vice-president alfred raoul and the other guests from the congo repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also present were leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: su yu, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, chen teh-ho, wang an-chu, chou hua-min, cheng yi-shan, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, chang wen-min, sun meng-chi, pan yung-ti, tao chi, chang peng-shou, chung ju-chun, chen jen-hung, hsieh hsin-ho, ma jen-hui, chou jung-kuo, ting hsi-lin, ho ying, han hsu and wang yueh-hsi; and wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo.

huot sambath, acting minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of camboodia, was also at the airport.

arriving by the same plane were ho kung-kai, a leading member of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry who had gone specially from peking to shanghai to welcome the delegation, and pascal okyemba, congolese ambassador to china.

present at the airport were diplomatic officials of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in china and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

when the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo left shanghai this morning, it was seen off by wang hung-wen and wang wei-kuo, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks with Vice President Alfred Raoul

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon held talks with alfred raoul, leader of the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-president of the state council of the people's republic of the congo.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the departments concerned su yu, chi peng-fei, hsieh huai-teh, chou hua-min and ho ying, and wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo.

taking part in the talks on the side of the people's republic of the congo were members of the congolese state council delegation: henri lopes, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and minister of national education; cesar mopolo-dadet, member of the congolese party

of labour and secretary general of the foreign ministry; antoine kaine, deputy director of the office of vice-president of the state council. pascal okyemba, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, also took part in the talks.

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul and Delegation of State Council of People's Republic of Congo He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, gave a grand banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming alfred raoul, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-chairman of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, and all the members of the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo he is leading.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the banquet.

pascal okyemba, congolese ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the congolese embassy in china attended the banquet on invitation.

present at the banquet on invitation was also nuot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and acting minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the banquet took place in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. there were the national flags of china and the people's republic of the congo. when vice-chairman alfred raoul, minister henri lopes and other members of the delegation, accompanied by vice-chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and others, entered the hall, all present acclauded warmly and the band played joyous music in welcoming them.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-chairman alfred raoul made speeches at the banquet (full texts of the speeches are released separately). their speeches were punctuated with warm applause. at the end of their speeches the band played the national anthems of the people's republic of the congo and china respectively.

the banquet was permeated with the unity and friendship between the peoples of china and the congo. time and again the band struck up chinese and congolese music. now and then guests and hosts proposed toasts to the good health of chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin and of president marien ngouabi, to further development of the friendship between the chinese and congolese peoples and of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang, chu ko-chen, hsieh fu-min, tung ti-chou;

leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: su yu, wu teh, liu hsien-chuan, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, chen teh-ho, wang an-chu, chou hua-min, cheng yi-shan, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, chang wen-min, tao chi, chang peng-shou, chung ju-chun, mao hung-hsiang, tsao lu, hsien hsin-ho, liang chi-chou, chien cheng-ying, tu hsing-yuan, li shu-jung, hao chien-kang, hsia chuang, hsieh hua, chen jen-hung, shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, hao liang, li chi-huang, yang teh-chung, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, sun meng-chi, pan yen, hu ping, chung hui, pan yung-ti, chu kai-yin, wang yu-ching, chou jung-kuo, ting hsi-lin and chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo wang yu-tien.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the banquet on invitation.

before the banquet vice-chairman tung pi-wu met vice-chairman alfred raoul and all members of the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, congolese ambassador to china pascal okyemba, and the diplomatic officials of the congolese embassy and were photographed with them.

Speech by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien at Banquet in Honor of Delegation of State Council of People's Republic of Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, at the banquet given this evening by tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, in honour of the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo:

your excellency respected vice-chairman alfred raoul,

distinguished guests on the delegation of the council of state of the congo,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that the delegation of the council of state of the people's republic of the congo led by his excellency alfred raoul, vice-chairman of the council of state of the congo, has come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to his excellency vice-chairman raoul and all the other distinguished guests from the congo.

last year, his excellency vice-chairman raoul came to our country at the head of a congolese delegation to join the chinese people in joyously celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. today it gives us a particular feeling of warmth to gather once again with his excellency vice-chairman raoul.

the heroic congolese people have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. since the "july 31" movement in 1968, the congolese people, led by his excellency president marien ngouabi, have repeatedly frustrated the counter-revolutionary subversive activities of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, winning one victory after another on the road of national democratic revolution. adhering to a just stand in international affairs, the people's republic of the congo has consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war. the congolese government has warmly praised the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation led by samdech norodom sihanouk, promptly recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia and firmly supported the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the afro-asian peoples' struggles for national liberation. the people's republic of the congo which defies brute force and fears no threat is a bright banner of opposing imperialism and colonialism in central africa. the chinese people highly admire the congolese people for their anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and wish them continuous new victories in the future.

distinguished guests from the congo exclamation you have come from the african continent where the revolutionary situation is excellent. at present, the african people's struggle against u.s.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is developing in depth and the flames of armed struggle keep on spreading. from their practice in struggle, the broad masses of the african people have come ever more clearly to see through the u.s. imperialist ambitious design of trying to replace old colonialism and realize that u.s. imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the african people. dauntless in the face of u.s. imperialism, the african people are liquidating its military bases and smashing its subversive activities, winning a series of brilliant victories. we believe that the african peoples, further strengthening their unity and persevering in protracted struggle, will certainly drive u.s. imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism out of the african continent and the african peoples will surely win complete victory in national liberation exclamation

friends and comrades exclamation your struggle in africa is not isolated. as our great leader chairman mao pointed out in his solemn statement of may 20, "a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." the peoples of the world are rising one after another to oppose the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. beset with troubles both at home and abroad, u.s. imperialism is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the world.

however, u.s. imperialism will never be reconciled to its defeat. recently, in the middle east, while actively supporting israeli zionism and carrying out naked war blackmail, u.s. imperialism has, in collusion with its followers, dished up a large variety of so-called proposals and initiatives in a vain attempt to realize its scheme of a so-called "political solution" of the middle east question. in indo-china, while continuing the expansion of its war of aggression under the camouflage of "troop withdrawal", u.s. imperialism is advertising a "peaceful settlement" of the indo-china question. to put it bluntly, the so-called "political solution" in the middle east and the so-called "peaceful settlement" in indo-china put forward by u.s. imperialism and its accomplice are refurbished versions

of the munich policy of the '30s, a plot aimed at stamping out the flames of the armed struggles of the peoples of palestine, other arab countries and the three indo-chinese countries against u.s. imperialism and at realizing the division of the world by the "super" powers at the expense of small nations.

however, now is no longer the time of munich and gone forever are the days when the imperialists could do whatever they liked with small nations and ride roughshod everywhere. no matter what tricks u.s. imperialism and its accomplice may resort to, they cannot deceive the daily awakening peoples of the world, nor can they save themselves from their doomed defeat in the middle east, indo-china and other parts of the world.

tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, the 700 million chinese people, following great leader chairman mao's teachings, will, as always, firmly support the congolese and other african peoples, the palestinian and other arab peoples, the three indo-chinese peoples and the people of the world in their great struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

distinguished guests from the congo exclamation although china and the congo are separated by vast oceans, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism. not long ago, the chinese military delegation visited your country. this time his excellency vice-chairman raoul has again personally come to visit our country at the head of the delegation of the council of state of the congo. we believe that through these mutual contacts, the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will certainly be further strengthened. let our two peoples further unite in the common advance in the struggle against imperialism exclamation

now i propose a toast

to the friendship between the chinese and the congolese peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries,

to new victories of the congolese people's struggle againtst imperialism,

to the prosperity of the people's republic of the congo,

to the health of president ngouabi,

to the health of vice-chairman raoul,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from the congo,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Speech by Vice Chairman Alfred Raoul at Banquet in Honor of Delegation of State Council of People's Republic of Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech by vice-chairman alfred raoul at the banquet given this evening by tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, in honour of the delegation of the state council of the people's republic of the congo:

your excellency tung pi-wu,

your excellency chou en-lai,

your excellency li hsien-nien,

comrades and friends,

it is motivated by a militant solidarity and active sentiments of profound friendship and high esteem towards the valiant chinese people, their brilliant leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao that the congolese party of labour and the council of state have entrusted me with the pleasant mission of leading once more a congolese delegation for a visit in this great and beautiful country, the people's republic of china.

faithful to this lofty mission, i must, first of all, convey to the leader of the chinese people chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao the, wishes of good health addressed to them by comrade marien n'gouabi, chairman of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the council of state of the people's republic of the congo.

once again i would like to take this opportunity to reiterate the sentiments of profound admiration, legitimate pride and constant solidarity which the congolese people hold for the valiant chinese people to whom the congolese people express their most sincere wishes for success in their great cause of building a socialist, powerful and prosperous china.

less than a year has elapsed since i visited your country. and the warm and heart-stirring welcome which my delegation and i myself have once again received today can only cheer us greatly. it is a proof of the harmonious development of the friendship and militant solidarity which unite our two peoples inseparably and which strengthen daily a common fight against imperialism headed by american imperialism and its outgrowths old and new colonialism.

it is also a proof of the powerful contribution made by our frequent contacts to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the chinese and the congolese peoples.

comrades and friends,

for the congolese people, the glorious chinese revolution is a permanent example: a valuable example which shows that by relying on one's own forces, following a correct line and mobilizing the broad masses, one is able to transform the

economic, social and cultural features of his country. in fact, china has turned from a poor and backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial country into a powerful socialist state under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party with chairman mao, respected and beloved leader of the chinese people, as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader. having gone through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people are scoring daily great successes in the strengthening of their economic potential and national defence.

the successes won by the chinese people constitute a great contribution and a powerful support to the revolutionary cause and a severe blow at imperialism.

comrades and friends,

since the beginning of this year, my country has undergone profound changes stemming from the desire of the congolese people to triumph in their revolution. in fact, proceeding from a deep analysis of our society and of the stage of our revolution, after the historic readjustment of 31 july 1968 and in the face of the frequency of subversive plots of the imperialists and their anti-national allies, it is more necessary than ever that we place at the service of our revolution an efficacious and authentic instrument: a vanguard party.

chairman mao, whose brilliant thought has been universally proved to be true, recommend us: if there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the marxist-leninist revolutionary theory and in the marxist-leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs.

it is from this valuable teaching that the congolese party of labour is borne. the proclamation of the people's republic of the congo also stems from this teaching. the establishment of new institutions and the reconstitution of the country are an important victory against imperialism and its anti-national allies. under the leadership of the congolese party of labour and its chairman comrade marien n'gouabi, our people have made the enemies of our revolution suffer lamentable defeat in their manoeuvres of harrassment and subversion. in this respect, i need only cite the insensate and desperate attempt of the traitor kinganga and his commandoes to whom the congolese people meted out well-deserved and good punishment. the congolese people, under the brilliant banner of the congolese party of labour, are determined more than ever to triumph in their revolution. the repeated frustration of all those plots is a striking proof of their revolutionary determination. this determination is thus interpreted by comrade marien n'gouabi when he declared:

> from now on the revolution will take a new leap forward, and we will not lay down our arms until total victory in the congolese revolution.

putting its criminal designs into practice, imperialism is trying to establish a veritable, sanitary cordon around our revolution in realizing its attempt to strangle us economically, hoping to reestablish its domination over our country. here again, it has been defeated lamentably, because as declared by comrade marien n'gouabi: our victory will only be effective when we have completely effaced the traces of imperialism from our national heritage.

we are all the more convinced of the justice of our struggle which enjoys the support and sympathy of numerous friends, among whom the people's republic of china occupies a preponderant place.

and that is because the revolution is one and the struggle which we are conducting against imperialism is common, and we support all the revolutionary forces in the world fighting for freedom, dignity and peace. we firmly support the struggle of our brothers in angola, cabinda, mozambique, guinea-bissao against the portuguese fascists and their allies of nato.

we also support our brothers in south africa, namibie and zimbabwe in their struggle against the barbarism and tyranny imposed on them by a racist and fascist minority.

our support also goes to the heroic struggle of the palestinian people against the enslavement and oppression imposed on them by the state of israel. we support the laotian people in their courageous struggle against american imperialism and for the consolidation and safeguarding of their independence. we recognize samdech norodom sihanouk as the sole head of state of cambodia and firmly support the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea, and strongly and unreservedly condemn the odious crimes of the americans and their puppet lackeys, the lon nol-sirik matak clique.

we give our complete support to the heroic fight of the valiant vietnamese people who are standing firmly at the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and from the south to the north, are carrying on a decisive fight for freedom, dignity and survival of the peoples of africa, asia and latin america. the value of the example of this fight is a powerful encouragement to all the peoples of the world. viet nam has thus shown to us that only a people's war, a war waged by the masses conscious of the justice of their fight, can defeat the unjust war of aggression by the imperialists and their lackeys.

their struggle is just because they are fighting for peace. in fact, we consider peace a fundamental objective of humanity. we struggle for peace, following the road of national sovereignty and liberation in the face of exploiters. speaking about peace, we must not fail to evoke that instrument whose creation was aimed at the setting up of peace and international cooperation: the uno. but how can this organization serve peace since people know that the principle of its universality is again contested by the fact that the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china have not been restored to her and that some other countries which are not represented in this organization are not admitted into it.

so far as we are concerned, we cannot conceive of humanity without the active and valuable participation of the 700 million chinese people who are an integral part of humanity. for us, the chinese-speaking american-fostered government in a province of the people's republic of china which tries to make believe that it represents the valiant chinese people, represents nobody. that is why we must go all out to work for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and expel the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. the struggle of the valiant chinese people for the liberation of their province taiwan is just and that is the reason why our country firmly supports this struggle.

your excellency tung pi-wu,

your excellency chou en-lai,

your excellency li hsien-nien,

comrades and friends,

the active friendship and solidarity which have united closely the congolese people with the chinese people permit us to foresee the important results of our visit in your beautiful and great country. in fact, we have come here to learn from china, for us a vivid example from which we can draw appreciable lessons for the consolidation and development of our revolution.

in conclusion, allow me to propose a toast

to the health of chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of comrade marien n'gouabi,

to the health of vice-chairman of the republic comrade tung pi-wu,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai,

to the health of all the chinese comrades present here,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives,

to the health of our friends and comrades,

to the indestructible friendship between the peoples of china and the congo, and

to the prosperity of the chinese people exclamation

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Ambassador to China D.B.R. Gunawardena Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

d.b.r. gunawardena, ceylonese ambassador to china, today left his post for home.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

the french government delegation led by andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development, left peking by special plane today to tour other parts of china.

lo kuei-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, tao chi, vice-minister of communications, and wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, were at the airport to see the delegation off.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife left with the delegation.

tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west europe of the foreign ministry, is accompanying the distinguished french guests on the tour.

present at the airport were also diplomatic officials of the french embassy in china.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited the capital iron and steel company and the peking art handicraft workshop. on july 13, the delegation went to tientsin where they visited the tientsin new harbour and the tientsin mining equipment plant.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Fond Dream of Japanese "Imperial Navy" Doomed To Be Shattered

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

following is an article entitled "the fond dream of the japanese 'imperial navy'" by chi tung-ping.

on june 30, the reactionary sato government sent two warships of the "naval self-defence force" (japanese navy in disguise) on a "round-the-globe voyage". this brings to mind a similar voyage 48 years ago when the old-line japanese militarists, in preparation for aggressive war, sent warships of the "imperial navy" to show the flag.

before the warships set out on the voyage, eisaku sato, accompanied by his director general of the "defence agency", went on board the ships for an "inspection" and made instructions to the officers and men, urging them to "look at the posture of the motherland in a wide perspective" and "have a good look at the world". taking the opportunity to fan up war mania, sato clamoured that "there are three split countries in asia, and to prevent the consequent danger of outbreak of war, there is growing need to make up our minds to defend our country by ourselves."

By clamouring about the "danger of outbreak of war", eisaku sato, a loyal flunkey of u.s. imperialism, has virtually confessed that the "round-the-globe voyage" is closely linked with u.s. imperialism's policy of war and aggression in asia, its occupation of china's sacred territory taiwan and its criminal aggression against korea and viet nam. sato's clamour also reveals that the voyage is part of japanese militarism's schemes for expansion and aggression abroad.

in telling the officers and men to "look at the posture of the motherland in a wide perspective" and "have a good look at the world," sato's purpose was to egg them on to die for the militarist forces.

sato's talk about "three split countries" and "the consequent danger of outbreak of war" boils down to his obstinate purpose of being hostile toward the people of china, korea, viet nam and the rest of asia, it boils down to creating pretext for japanese militarism to carry out expansion abroad, and to preventing, in league with his master, u.s. imperialism, the chinese people from liberating their sacred territory taiwan, and the korean and vietnamese people from reunifying their countries. it boils down to the fact that he will not hesitate to launch an aggressive war in order to push through these schemes.

a comparison between sato's instructions and the japan-u.s. joint communique of last november shows clearly that the japanese militarist forces are acting in line with the aggressive designs mapped out in the joint communique which has included taiwan, south korea and indo-china into the "defence area" under the japan-u.s. "security treaty". since then, the japanese militarists have arrogantly clamoured that they would "not allow" the chinese people to liberate taiwan and would send "self-defence forces" to south korea to "protect" japan's "privileges and interests" there. the japanese militarist forces have also eagerly made themselves a party in the expansion of the war of aggression against indo-china by u.s. imperialism and become the latter's willing accomplice. all this shows that revived japanese militarism, acting in accordance with the japan-u.s. joint communique to the letter, is serving as vanguard in its u.s. master's aggression in asia and is stepping up its efforts for aggression and expansion abroad. the "round-the-globe voyage" of the warships of the "naval self-defence force" is being made as a concrete step in rebuilding the "imperial navy" for aggression and in staging a show of force, whereas sato's instructions have revealed these aggressive schemes.

when sato went on board the warships for "inspection", he did so surreptitiously, wary of giving away his aggressive designs and warlike features. when correspondents wanted to take his photo as he walked up to the guns on the ship, he nervously stopped them and said: "a photo taken in such a place would be regarded as warlike." a militarist who agitates for aggression and fans up war mania is afraid of being "regarded as warlike" exclamation sato is only making himself all the more conspicuous exclamation

at present, there are people who ardently flirt with such a u.s. imperialist lackey as sato, working hand in glove and fraternizing with him. is it not a fact that these same people have mouthed what sato called "three split countries in asia" and "the consequent danger of outbreak of war"? was not there a so-called "expert" clamouring in tokyo not

long ago that "three out of the four split countries in the world are concentrated in asia" and that "asia is the most dangerous area in the world"?

now that sato was giving instructions to his officers and men and making militarist agitation in the same tone, is this not food for thought?

the "imperial navy" of old-line japanese militarism had long been crushed. revived japanese militarism is taking up its former pursuit. but in the 1970's when the revolutionary anti-u.s. movement is surging vigorously, the fond dream of the japanese "imperial navy" is all the more irrevocably doomed to be shattered.

MALAYSIA

Japanese Monopoly Capital Steps Up Economic Expansion in North Kalimantan and Other Places

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

the japanese monopoly capitalists, with the close cooperation of the rahman-razak clique, are more and more unscrupulously stepping up their economic expansion in north kalimantan, sarawak and brunei and ruthlessly plundering their rich resources, according to singapore press reports.

at present, japanese monopoly capital has infiltrated into the petroleum, copper mining, timber and other economic departments in north kalimantan. at the end of last december, eight japanese monopoly organizations set up an oil company to exploit petroleum off the coast of sabah. tagesni watanabe, boss of the "overseas mineral resources development company", a set-up of the japanese reactionary sato clique for economic aggression abroad, admitted last may that his organization has seized an area of 11[redacted] square miles at mamut in sabah with copper deposits and had invested 70 million u.s. dollars there for large-scale copper-mining. the mine will be out into operation in 1972.

early this year, the japanese reactionaries have included sarawak into their predatory plan of "development of wood pulp resources in southeast asia". under this plan, the japanese reactionaries will set up 30 "experimental forest grounds" in southeast asia in three years from now and sarawak is one of the first "experimental" spots.

early this month, yoshida, new japanese "consul" in sabah, blatantly declared that apart from plundering the mineral, petroleum and forest resources in sabah, japanese monopoly capital will make more investment there. he said that 80 per cent of the timber exported by sabah now is to japan and this will continue to increase.

at the same time, the japanese reactionaries have stepped up the dumping of japanese commodities in north kalimantan. yoshida disclosed that many japanese capitalists are active in north kalimantan, seeking more outlets for japanese commodities.

at the beginning of this year, japanese monopoly capital decided to invest 80 million u.s. dollars in brunei, including the construction of a 30-million-dollar natural gas plant, so as to plunder the rich natural gas there.

US

Black and White Americans, Puerto Ricans in US Cities Demonstrate against Fascist Persecution

(NCNA-English Peking, July 15, 1970)

the masses of white and black people demonstrated in new haven, connecticut, u.s.a., yesterday strongly protesting against the fascist persecution of a leader of the black panther party by the reactionary ruling circles. black people in oklahoma city and puerto ricans in new york city also unfolded struggles against the reactionary policy of racial discrimination, according to reports reaching here.

since last year, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have unscrupulously arrested some leaders and members of the black panther on trumped-up charges and conducted "trials" on them. this fascist act of the nixon administration has aroused the utmost indignation among the masses of the black and white masses who time and again staged protest demonstrations. about 20,000 people took part in a big demonstration early last may. the reactionary authorities conducted in new haven yesterday a "trial" of a black panther leader who had been arrested last year. this again aroused vehement mass protest.

despite rainy weather, 400 white and black people staged a protest demonstration outside the courthouse in new haven yesterday. scared out of their wits by the mass struggle, the reactionary ruling circles equipped the courthouse with bullet-proof glass and kept the demonstrators off guidelines 150 metres from the courthouse.

in oklahoma city, 300 black people occupied a radio station on july 11 in protest against the reactionary authorities' policy of racial discrimination. as a result, the station went off the air for the day. 300 black people, mostly teen-agers, demonstrated outside the station. they then broke into the studio and also took control of the station. the bosses of the station said in alarm that this was the first case of attack on and control over a radio station in u.s. history.

about 100 puerto rican youth occupied a hospital building in new york city yesterday in protest against the reactionary government policy of racial discrimination in medical care and against the ruling circles' disregard for the puerto ricans' just demands.

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US AND TAIWAN

US Cultural Aggression against Taiwan

(Hong Kong Wen Hui Pao, June 29, 1970)

Today, faced with armed occupation by US imperialism under the rule of the Chiang bandit gang, Taiwan has become a decadent society. Aside from stepping up its military aggression, political control and economic plundering, US imperialism has intensified its cultural aggression. For the past 20 years, US imperialism has continued to poison the large masses of Taiwan people with its reactionary culture and the decadent "American way of life." Every part of Taiwan is pervaded with an atmosphere of perversion.

US imperialism has become daily more frantic in its cultural aggression against Taiwan in step with its tightened military control and economic plundering. To attain its goal of permanent occupation of our sacred territory, the province of Taiwan, US imperialism, in applying the means of cultural aggression against Taiwan, places primary emphasis on poisoning the minds of the Taiwan people, inculcating into them ideas of worshipping the US in all forms so as to corrode their patriotic thinking and revolutionary will and vainly attempt to "Americanize" Taiwan.

Apart from setting up in Taiwan such institutions of cultural aggression as the "United States Information Service," the "Asia Foundation," and the "Chapter of the American Press Society," US imperialism, in the name of "cooperation" has despatched cultural agents into universities to impart the "America first" slave ideas and to advertize the "beautiful prospects" of university graduates taking up "advanced studies" in the United States.

Some of the university graduates in Taiwan were so deeply influenced by the reactionary education of US imperialism, that they sought all possible means to go to the United States to be willing slaves; they so worshipped the foreign people that they have forgotten their own ancestors and lost their national pride. According to the statistics of the "Ministry of Education" of the Chiang bandit clique, in the period between 1962 and 1965, 80 percent of the "students" goimg overseas, went to the United States, and in the same period, less than ten percent of them returned to Taiwan.

Besides, US imperialism has set up a large number of schools in Taiwan. In the name of educating "overseas Americans," these schools essentially injected "American culture" into Taiwan's teenagers and children, rigidly providing for the study of American books and instruction

in the medium of the English language, and even the names of the students had to be changed into Western names. In these schools, time provided for classroom study is limited, but "American-type" extracurricular activities are strikingly numerous. All these schools are in fact "hot-beds" for the cultivation of slaves, teddy boys, songstresses, cabaret girls, and juvenile delinquents.

On top of this, US imperialism, through religious preaching, "charity" organizations, and "medical services," propagates the "American way of life" among the residents of various strata in Taiwan in a bid to subject the Taiwan compatriots to the "American influence." As the newspapers in Taiwan admitted, in a place with merely ten million or more people such as Taiwan, American "ministers" number several thousand, and there are American churches and religious groups everywhere. As a matter of fact, all these American "ministers" wearing religious cloaks, religious groups, "charity" institutions, and "medical services" are, without exception, used by US imperialism to deceive and poison the Taiwan people, to collect intelligence and to carry out espionage activities.

For the last 20 years, under corrosion by yellow movies, books and publications, records, and pictorials produced by US imperialism, pornography has assumed flood proportions in various places of Taiwan, juvenile delinquencies have increased with every passing day, and scarcely a day passes without American-style armed robberies, fights, narcotic smuggling, rapes, larcenies and murders occurring. In recent years, dance halls, bars, and nightclubs have mushroomed everywhere in Taiwan. These places are in fact depositories of dirt. Dancing hostesses, bar girls, songstresses, and wine girls are actually prostitutes in disguise. They all have become victims of the "American way of life." Many teenagers in Taiwan, learning from ruffians in American movies, organized secret societies and embarked on the path of crime. The incidence of crime among teenagers is on the increase every day, and this, even the officials of the Chiang clique have to admit, is "a problem that must be faced squarely."

The cultural aggression by US imperialism against Taiwan and the undesirable consequences it has caused have already aroused the discontent and opposition of the vast masses of Taiwan compatriots. Awakening more and more with every day that passes, they are unceasingly unfolding struggle against US imperialism.

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CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIA

Cambodia Refuses To Take Part in Any Black Meeting

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, July 21, 1970)

Yesterday was the 16th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreement. The Royal Government of National Unity of Kampuchea issued a statement on the occasion.

The Geneva Agreement of 16 years ago was brought about with guns by the people of the three Indochina states. Through courageous struggle the people of the three states forced the French colonists, who were mainly in Vietnam and Laos, to end their hundred-year rule.

Imperialism will not make its exit from the stage of history of its own accord. This was true of French colonialism at that time. Beaten in the battlefield, the French colonists still hoped to get at the Geneva conference what they could not win in the battlefield. The great victory won by the Vietnamese people at Dienbienphu settled the war and also decided the situation at the conference table in Geneva. The representative of the French government finally signed the Geneva Agreement.

The Geneva Agreement has been in existence for 16 years, but for 16 years US imperialism, which followed at the heels of the French colonists and penetrated further into the Indochina peninsula, has violated the agreement. Although it attended the Geneva conference, US imperialism refused to sign the agreement at the last moment. Not only so, but it went even further and launched a war of aggression, spreading the war flames to the whole of Indochina.

Nixon hotheadedly announced the invasion of Cambodia at the end of April. It caused angry protests from the people all over the world, including the American people. US imperialism has lost a handful of rice without being able to catch the chicken. It has failed to attain its planned target in its aggression against Cambodia, but on the other hand the flag of justice of the Cambodian people is flying in all provinces of the country.

After the exposure of its character as an aggressor, US imperialism is now conspiring with certain people to bring about a "Middle East Munich," a "Indochina Munich," and then a "world Munich." US imperialism works backstage with Japanese militarism at front, while some other people are busy in an attempt to hold an international black conference whose main subject is the Cambodian question.

The object of the black conference is threefold: First, to directly or indirectly legalize the Lon Nol- Sirik Matak puppet regime. Second, to partition Cambodia in some form. Third, to cover up US aggression.

The Royal Government of National Unity of Kampuchea solemnly points out in its statement that it refuses to take part in any negotiation or conference with the abovesaid threefold object.

The stagement also points out that the only correct solution that conforms to the spirit of the Geneva Agreement is immediate cessation of US aggression, immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all puppet forces from Cambodia, and immediate cessation of all war actions against the Laotian and Vietnamese people.

The statement is a powerful reply to US imperialism who hopes to call the black conference, Japanese militarism, and certain people who secretly conspire with US imperialism. (Shih Chün-yü)

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